

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Price 2 Cts. a Copy

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

National Edition (4 pages), 50 cents a Year in Advance

Wisconsin Edition (8 pages), \$1.00 a Year; Six Months 50 cents

ESTABLISHED 1895

WHOLE NUMBER 645

Thirteenth Year

No. 32

PURPOSELY PUBLISHED FOR PROPAGANDA

MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A., DEC. 10, 1910

President Taft's Message to Congress

Of course, it is to be understood that the Congress, which convened last Tuesday, is not the Congress which was elected on November 8. It is the Sixty-first Congress, whose term ends March 4, and it convened for the so-called "short session."

Usually a Congress does no more than take care of the appropriations in that short session. It is very doubtful whether this Congress will do more.

What recommendations the president's message contains are, therefore, of little consequence.

But it is only fair to say that the long document which President Taft sent to Congress contains quite a number of good ideas—at least, as to administration and routine business.

However, the most characteristic part of the message is what the president has to say about the Roosevelt agitation. President Taft does not want any more laws "against the malefactors of great wealth." He wants the present laws carried out. And above all, he wants to let business alone. In short, he wants to discontinue the Roosevelt policy in this respect.

Yet even this friendly attitude towards capitalism was answered with a fall of stocks in Wall Street. And for this reason:

The lords of wealth, and particularly of the trusts and railroads, fear that this "letting well enough alone" means also a continuation of the Sherman anti-trust law. This law of 1893 gives the government a chance to harass the big combinations of capital, and to continue to favor some trusts, while others are attacked, on the theory that there are "good trusts" and "bad trusts."

But to Wall Street every trust that the speculators can make money on, by selling its stocks and bonds—is a good trust.

Nevertheless, whatever the president might have had in mind, even the best friend of Wall Street could not have gone any further—especially in view of the results of the last election.

And on account of the election, he also made quite a concession to the Insurgents.

Robert M. La Follette and some of the others have always insisted that the railroads of the country should be appraised according to their actual value, and that the passenger and freight rates should be fixed on that basis.

This would naturally mean the squeezing out of a great deal of water, and it would mean also lower freight and passenger rates.

The president asks that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be empowered and get the necessary means to carry out that idea.

If the recommendation of the president is concurred in by Congress there will be a great deal of "lamentation in Rama."

And since there is no doubt that the next Democratic Congress will bring about some legislation of that kind, the Republicans will do well to forestall it during the short session and get the credit for it for their party.

One of the most important paragraphs of the message is the one dealing with the conservation policy.

The conservation idea is the only real accomplishment of the Roosevelt era. Roosevelt thereby wanted to save as much as is left of the natural resources of the country from the hands of greedy capitalists.

However, he went to work in a haphazard way and without any definite plan.

Nevertheless, considerable mineral and coal lands, some timber lands and many water powers have been reserved by the government—especially in Alaska, and also in western and southwestern states. The value of these resources is supposed to be several billion dollars.

Definite laws were made only for the arid lands, which are sold to actual settlers and the money used for irrigation. In this respect a great deal of good has been done. About \$70,000,000 were gotten from the sale of lands, and Congress also advanced twenty millions.

If this policy is continued, the time will come when there will be no "arid lands" in America.

There is also some very sensible legislation as to forest reservation. And the proposition to protect whatever timber was rescued from the timber thieves against forest fire is certainly laudable.

But we cannot at all agree with the recommendation of the president not to make use of the water powers, and the coal and mineral lands for the nation collectively, but to auction them off to capitalist bidders on long leases for the purpose of exploitation.

If that is done, not only shall we have to combat all the old evils of private ownership and private exploitation (with the additional disadvantage that these capitalists would feel that they do not own these properties and will abuse them so much the more), but there is no doubt that the "interests" parties will very soon form rings and pools and cliques for the purpose of holding down the rentals at the auction and the game will not pay for the candle.

The working class of the country should protest against this procedure. It would leave all the disadvantages of private exploitation and even aggravate them.

As for the rest of the message, we wish only to mention that the president wants the eight-hour law carried out in work on buildings, on the construction of warships, and the making of cannon, but not for all other contracts. If we consider that an eight-hour law was passed by Congress as early as 1848, this recommendation is meagre indeed.

The president also repeats his former proposition as to injunctions. He wants that the defendant shall be given notice before an injunction is issued. He evidently wants this kind of a bill in order to prevent a more radical measure.

A sane way would be to have all contempt of court cases decided by jury. If this should be done, injunctions would be harmless.

However, since the question will not be solved by the Sixty-first Congress, it is unnecessary to discuss it at this time.

Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath

Not a week passes but from one to three new Socialist papers come to this office from various localities in the country.

When all is said and done, it can still be contended that a Socialist president would write a message that would at least be read by the people.

It is to be noticed that the newspapers have had to rewrite Taft's message for him, in simple English and simple paragraphs. Ponderous messages do not reach the people.

The New York City movement carries a heavy handicap so long as it maintains antagonistic relations with the Emma Goldman element. The two philosophies do not mix and

tened to his advice for years but the Socialistic waters begin to look pretty good, nevertheless, and the workman is fast getting "in the swim."

In the recent municipal elections in Great Britain the Socialists were successful in 110 contests. Their net gain was 29. The net gain last year was 23, so that the net loss of 33 in 1908, from which the enemy drew such comfort, has been more than wiped out.

The Socialists of this country will await the outcome of the parliamentary elections in Great Britain with no little interest. Capitalism over there has desperately, through the Osborne decision, tried to cripple the Labor-Socialist movement by restraining the unions from contributing to the support of its elected men in parliament from union funds.

Lawrence Veiller, secretary of the National Housing Association, in an article on "Housing Awakening," in the Survey, says among other things: "Milwaukee, a younger city of the Middle West (it was founded earlier than Chicago, as a matter of fact), stimulated by its new Socialist leaders, is going not only to stamp out its slums, but purposes to build for its workmen new homes on the city's outskirts."

To sum it up, the Socialists of this country now have a member of congress, members in the legislatures of four states, Wisconsin (14), Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Minnesota, the city and county of Milwaukee and two judges, mayors in several smaller cities, and many minor local officials in various parts of the country. This represents steady growth, but a growth that is developing a momentum that will be constantly accelerated from now on.

Probably few newspaper readers realize that all the news that comes of the uprising in Mexico has been censored by the Diaz government. Under these circumstances you can believe that peace has been re-established or not, as you see fit. Generally such struggles are long drawn out and have varied ups and downs before they reach a final settlement. The Mexicans have been for years the spoil of the capitalists of this and other countries and the game has been well hidden behind the great praises of Diaz dinned into our ears until we believed it by the capitalist newspapers. And when in the past year or so a daring American popular magazine began to print the truth about the despotism in Mexico, it was significant that it was the Bankers' Magazine that first flew to the defense of the name of the monster Diaz. The struggle in Mexico may be long drawn out, but it will bring about changes sooner or later.

The Labor party in England, made up of Socialists and union men, had some forty members of the parliament that has just been dissolved. In the balloting that is now in progress they are expected to give a good account of themselves. While helping to form the labor group in parliament, the two Socialist parties in England maintain their own identity in the campaign. In the present contest the Independent Labor party (Socialist) has announced among others the following candidatures: J. R. Clynes (N. E. Manchester), J. Keir Hardie (Merthyr Tydfil), F. W. Jowett (Bradford), J. Ramsay MacDonald (Leicester), James Parker (Halifax), Philip Snowden (Blackburn), William C. Anderson (West Wolverhampton), Ald. J. Badley (South Leeds), J. O'Connor Kessack (Cambridge), George Lansbury (Bow and Bromley), Frank Smith, L.C.C. (Chatham).

The Social-Democratic Federation is contesting six seats as follows: North Aberdeen, T. Kennedy; Burnley, H. M. Hyndman; East Bradford, E. R. Hartley; South and West Salford, and Northampton.

Socialist Aldermen Propose Legislative Bills

Milwaukee: Monday's session of the city council was noteworthy of the amount and scope of the Socialistic measures the city will request the legislature to pass. The following are some of the measures asked by the Socialists, which will be presented to the next legislature:

Legislature to be asked:

To grant complete home rule for Milwaukee.

To grant the initiative, referendum and right of recall in municipal government.

To legalize the \$50,000 bond issue for the electric light bonds for the municipal lighting plant as authorized by the voters.

To pass a law providing for imprisonment for second violation of speed laws.

To exempt city, state and school bonds from taxation.

To strike out the word "exclusive" from the Milwaukee Gas Light Company's charter.

To grant the city to have the right to establish:

Public markets and municipal cold storage houses.

Municipal hospitals, a municipal bank, a municipal loan bureau, municipal lodging houses, municipal almshouses, municipal ice plant to deliver ice at cost, public lavatories, a municipal printing plant.

All such new enterprises as a referendum vote may decide.

To give city permission to build, sell or lease houses.

To bid on its own work.

Dr. Eliot's Tribute

Dr. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, while in Milwaukee this week, paid this tribute to the Social-Democrats:

"As I sat with the mayor and his advisers, this morning, I said to myself, 'these men seem to have a noble conception of the public service and methods of work through which the common welfare may be advanced.'"

"I don't know about the accuracy of some of their theoretical views—I think they are called by a very inaccurate name. But they seem to have a true conception of honest municipal government, not for their own benefit, not for the benefit of any class, but for the common good. I don't know how wise their plans may be for the benefit of the city—I don't know enough about them. But they do seem to look squarely at the condition of efficiency in the public service and hope to realize that condition."

Lady Cook made a statement in a recent lecture in London that of 1,800 laboring men who went to get employment on a new Dreadnaught only two were found physically fit for the work! And that in a school of 766 children in South London, not a single one was found to be physically sound when an examination was made!

It simply means that their stamina had been stolen from them; or denied them by capitalism which averts its eyes to the few and giant depletion to the many.

And it costs England nearly a hundred million a year to take care of its paupers and degenerates—a fearful tax upon those who do the productive work! And as in England, so everywhere else, under capitalism, sooner or later.

This paper has treated with silence the miserable staff that is being put out by the so-called Thomas J. Morgan, who seems to have no regard whatever for the truth. When he gets off the following, however, we can not refrain from speaking the sense of outrage we feel:

"Gaylord Wilshire (by means of his 'Socialist' magazine), Berger, Untermaun, Wanhope, Goebel and other members of the national executive committee and professional Socialists got \$50,000 from Socialist suckers for Bishop Cook's stock."

Morgan's dragging in of Comrade Berger's name in the above paragraph is simply venemous. This paper was the first, and practically the only one to warn Socialists against Wilshire's mine speculations and other schemes that hunted for suckers by playing upon the word "comrade," just as this paper has always tried to exclude from its columns advertisements of a suspicious kind that sought to prey within the ranks of the Socialist movement. Comrade Berger has had a leading part in fixing this policy, and it has been adhered to with his approval even though every single item may not have been called to his attention when written. So Morgan's attack is simply simple pure slander. We have warned comrades against Wilshire. No less I warn them against becoming the dupes of Morgan.

Socialists have often pointed out "the ignorance to high places" with regard to their movement and its principles. A fresh example is supplied by Dr. Eliot of Harvard, who was a guest of Milwaukee this week. He said:

"There is a profound distinction between collectivism and Socialism. I learn in Milwaukee that many of the opinions and practices that pass for Socialism

are nothing but collectivism. Socialism, I mean genuine Socialism, is characterized by totally different doctrines. Genuine Socialism does not believe in private property. Following out that idea it does not believe in transmission of private property to children. All the collective forces I have been speaking about have absolutely nothing to do with these characteristic ideas of genuine Socialism."

He said he had read Socialist literature and concluded that the Milwaukee kind is not Socialism but a fine example of collectivism.

The doctor is in error. Milwaukee Socialism is international Socialism—which is not at all bad when you come to know it. The Milwaukee platform is based on the international platform and Socialists all over the world are proud of the progress and of the party in Milwaukee. International Social-Democracy is all of one cloth.

The doctor is in error on the private property question. Socialists believe in private property for those who produce it, but they are against it where it represents the evil fruits of the exploitation of labor—the robbery of the producers. And collectivism is Socialism, roughly speaking. Socialists demand the collective ownership of the things that are collectively necessary to society. The "genuine Socialism" the doctor speaks of is Communism, not Socialism, and Communism means all things in common.

Blind is the man who will not see. Blind is the preacher or rabbi who in the midst of successful efforts at raising the people through the mass, still sees no hope save through working at the individual.

While people are being spoiled by thousands through social conditions, how slim the chance to reform enough individuals single handed to make the slightest impression on the on-flowing current!

Rabbi Hirschberg of Milwaukee, who preaches to a rich congregation, says Socialism makes the blunder of trying to regenerate society without first having made sure of the regeneration of the individual himself.

"We can never have an improved society without having first improved the individual. Society is after all the sum of all its individuals. And it can never, therefore, be better than these individuals in their composite character, make it," he says.

Does the rabbi overlook the powerful, never-ceasing efforts at regenerating the individual that have been going on for sixteen hundred years? With all this work all these years, it would seem as if the individuals must have been regenerated individually sufficiently to now take them up as a mass. But failure has been writ big on that method and we have more prisons than ever, more "criminals" and more crooked finance and railway kings and crooked business schemes.

Society is the sum of its individuals, but give those individuals a chance and see how their composite character would redeem itself!

The rabbi might as well think of reforming the big bad nuisance by laboring with the wearers individually instead of getting after the sad-sacks who for business ends keep making the styles.

After all, it is, in a sense, a question of fashions. The Socialists are setting the fashion for the masses, setting the measure of their demand for the wholesome things of life, making them rebels against economic oppression and degradation.

How full of despair must be the man who cannot see in the people the natural ability to measure up to higher economic conditions if only the opportunity is opened to them! That old clam about first changing human nature is rejected by the Social-Democrat with pity and contempt. It's a slander. There's nothing to it.

If the City Is a Business Undertaking

WHEN Prussia was trampled into the dust after the battle of Jena, in 1806, by Napoleon the First, its leading statesmen, Hardenberg and Stein, knew no better way of rejuvenating the kingdom than to grant the Prussian cities complete home rule. This was done in 1808. The result was not only the rejuvenation of the German cities, but also the awakening of the German spirit.

It is humiliating for an American citizen to compare this HOME RULE in a semi-absolute monarchy like Prussia with the abject dependence of cities in this "free republic," under what is supposed to be a democratic form of government.

This rule of American cities by farmers originates from the fact that the United States, and especially the western states, were originally almost entirely farming regions. In the days when the constitutions of the western states were framed and city charters granted, the farmers looked with suspicion and jealous eyes upon the cities from which they were wont to get very little besides wild-cat currency, lightning-rod agents and fraudulent railroad promoters. The idea of the farmer then was to keep the cities as much under his control as possible.

The cities since then have become great centers of manufacturing, commerce, wealth and learning, but they are still wearing the old yoke.

And as everything that is old and useless becomes rotten, such has been the result with this form of city government—with having the legislature serve as a board of aldermen.

Capitalists, railway magnates and franchise grabbers have made use of this condition to get privileges and advantages in the cities from the legislature. They got used to buying up the country legislators who have no interest in the large cities, to get exclusive and unlimited franchises. Some of these country legislators were the more willing to make "easy money" by enacting legislation in favor of special interests, because the hardships thus caused did not reach the constituencies of these statesmen.

And lobbyists, corporations and "big business" of course still have the same reason to keep up this condition. They, therefore, strenuously oppose "home rule."

This is so much the more ridiculous because "big business" and its spokesmen in the press are accustomed to hypocritically describe the city as a "business corporation," in which every citizen is a shareholder.

But these very corporation men would fight like tigers if they were compelled to ask the legislature for permission every time they wanted to build a smoke-stack, or every time they wanted to create a new department in their business.

If the city is to be described as a corporation—and LEGALLY a city is a corporation—then the stockholders of this corporation, the voters, ought to have the right to decide by a majority vote what this corporation is to do. They ought to have a right to decide in what business it should be permitted to embark for the benefit of the stockholders of this corporation. Nevertheless, "big business" wants none of that.

The pretext is that in such a case—taxation might go up. Now, from a business point of view this is absolutely no argument.

It is not the question how much taxes are paid, but HOW MUCH BENEFIT the "stockholder" (in this case the taxpayer) derives from them. A tax of \$50 a year on a cottage may be a very high and costly tax if the money is squandered, and if there are bad streets, unhealthy sanitary conditions, and no benefits.

But a tax of \$40 on the same property may be very low if the stockholder, the taxpayer, gets excellent streets, pure milk, fine schools, beautiful parks, good street car service and model conditions in general—in short, a city which is a fit place for decent people to live in and to bring up a family.

Moreover, it is absurd to believe that the Social-Democrats, who hold the reins of government in this city, would saddle a big tax upon the citizens.

They will, of course, try to compel the rich folks to pay their just share of taxation.

But it would be suicidal to burden the taxpayers, and especially the small taxpayers (who virtually make up the Social-Democratic party) without giving them far more than value received for every dollar expended.

Furthermore, it is also absurd to fear Socialistic experiments. Every Socialistic experiment so far tried has been a success.

The public schools were a Socialistic experiment and they are a success. The public streets and the public parks are Socialistic and they are a success.

The water and the sewerage systems are Socialistic and they are a success.

And not one business man in a thousand would for one moment think of turning over the postal system—which is a Socialistic experiment—to the express companies.

Why, then, should these business men fear an extension of these social functions to all public utilities—using the words "public utilities" in their widest sense—if these ventures are undertaken with due care and circumspection?

"But," say "Big Business" and its mouthpieces in the capitalist press, "the wage-workers and the small business men have not the necessary business ability to manage these big things."

Is this true?

The contrary is true. All great business enterprises, including the trusts, were built up and are managed by wage-earners of various descriptions.

Only the speculative end of it—the skinning done by high finance—is taken care of and performed by the big financiers. These skinners make millions of revenue, they watch out that both the workmen in the enterprises and the consumers are properly fleeced.

Otherwise they have nothing to do with the actual work. The actual management of these enterprises is in charge of wage-earners—from the general superintendent down to the man in overalls—from the head book-keeper and the superintendent of the sales department down to the last clerk.

Now, pray, why should not the city be capable of conducting similar work with the same kind of men and do it successfully—minus the fleecing, for which, I admit, we have no talent?

I say all this because there is a great inclination on the part of the "big business" of Milwaukee to go to the state legislature, as usual, and try to BLOCK home rule. That the platform of all the three parties—including the Republican platform—are pledged to it, would make no difference. Business is business, you know.

However, should "big business" succeed again in the next legislature, then "big business" will witness wonders and miracles at the next state election in Wisconsin.

Maison de Peuple of Brussels

By P. Vlag

(Written for The Herald)

ON April 17, 1881, the People's Voice of Brussels issued a call to the working class to organize a co-operative bakery. This call found its origin in the fact that the price of bread had been going up, and the quality going down. Furthermore, the labor movement had met with several defeats, and was practically disorganized as a result. The comrades, therefore, took up co-operation as a new means of defense against capitalism.

The nucleus which formed the Maison de Peuple consisted of about thirty proletarians of all trades. Among them were tailors, shoemakers, bakers, typewriters, sculptors, doctors, artists and bank clerks.

These thirty members induced eighty-four families to join the co-operative. They started with six hundred francs, and fifty bags of flour, borrowed from their sister co-operative, the Vooruit.

The first bakery was started on Sept. 3, 1882, in the rear of a saloon. They paid thirty francs rent per month, and employed two men and a dog. They paid the men three francs and a half per day, and the dog worked for his board, by pulling a heavy cart with which they delivered the bread. This ought to be a tip to many people in this country who are discussing co-operatives and plan to start everything in tip-top hygienic and labor conditions.

The large majority of the successful workmen co-operatives have been started small. This allows the workers to grow with the development of their enterprise.

In 1885 they supplied seven hundred families, and did a business of 200,000 francs per year; 1885 was the beginning of a new era. From then on the co-operatives began to gather

the masses under the red banner of the Socialist party.

As you may notice from the figures, success did not come at once. Incessant propaganda, irrepressible energy and life devotion did it. They now do a business for more than 5,000,000 francs per year. Among those who bore the brunt of the battle during the earlier stages are most prominent John Volders, Caesar de Peape, Camille Standaert, Disaire Brisme and Gustav Defnet.

The people of Brussels will never forget these pioneer revolutionists who not only materially improved the economic condition of the workmen of Brussels, but also played a very prominent part in the building up of both the national and international Socialist movement.

The Present Administration

The present administration is composed as follows:

Alfons Octors, general manager; Dupont, treasurer; Solau, manager of the cafes and restaurants; Lallemand, manager of the butcher stores; Anleart, manager of the coal depots; Lejeune, manager of the grocery departments; and Dewinne, president of the board of supervisors.

Especially notable among these is Alfons Octors, the general manager. Octors is a man of very strong convictions, with the happy faculty of making friends for life very easily. This quality enables him to bring out the activity and the incessant propaganda for Socialism, for which the Maison de Peuple has an international reputation.

He is strong enough not to be without enemies, but his friends far outnumber his enemies.

Notable Characters Among the Maison de Peuple

Among the accomplishment of the Maison de Peuple, the organizing of the Federation of the Labor party

(Socialist party) is one of the first and most notable.

Since the election of 1894 the members of the Maison de Peuple realize the necessity of organizing the federation with a permanent secretary.

Ferdinand Elbers is and has been the secretary of the federation since 1895. Other notable characters around the Maison de Peuple is William Solan, national secretary of the Metal workers union, George Meas, national secretary of the Socialist party, and Camille Huisman, international secretary of the Socialist party.

Bakeries

At present the Maison de Peuple operates two large bakeries, with 185 employees, and produces 11,000,000 loaves of bread per year.

Club Houses

The central club house of the Maison de Peuple, which has become the focus of the labor movement of Belgium, is located at No. 7 Rue Joseph Stevens. Furthermore, they have club houses in every district of Brussels. All these club houses are built artistically, and maintain such conditions that they have naturally become the home for the working class. Libraries, cafes, smoking rooms, gymnasiums are maintained, as well as meeting halls and offices for various labor organizations.

Butcher and Grocery Stores

Over thirty-eight butcher and grocery stores are distributed over the various districts of Brussels. Some of the more densely populated districts have as many as five stores in one district.

Coal Depots

The coal depots are managed by Antoine Bourgingnon, who has gradually developed this business until now they are doing a business of 500,000 francs per year, with a profit of 30,000 francs.

Medical and Pharmaceutical Institutions

The free medical and pharmacy service was started in 1891 with headquarters at the old club house at the Rue Bavere. Doctor Caesar de Peape and Doctor De Hease were the first physicians. Now twenty physicians and a large number of druggists are employed.

These are about the most important institutions that go to make up the Maison de Peuple.

Naturally no institution like the Maison de Peuple could live without giving opportunity for criticism. Still those who have come in contact personally with revolutionary movements throughout the world will agree with me that the Maison de Peuple has organized in Brussels a strong economic, intellectually well balanced, class-conscious movement.

New York.

The Immigration Question

By Ernest Untermann

(Written for The Herald)

THE immigration question has recently been discussed in Socialist magazines of Europe, especially the debates on the exclusion of Asiatics at the recent national convention of the American Socialist Party in Chicago.

In the "Neue Zeit," the scientific organ of the "excluded" Marxists of Germany, Comrade Algernon Lee of New York, Gustav Eckstein of Germany, and Sen Katayama of Japan, have expressed their opinions about the position taken by the majority of our committee on immigration.

Lee, as usual, is very fair. Eckstein and Katayama are biased and unfair.

In the "Sozialistische Monatshefte," the scientific organ of the "revisionists," Max Schippel has a very comprehensive and objective report on the same subject. Only he is mistaken in counting Guy Miller with the minority. Comrade Miller does not agree with Comrade Spargo, but with the majority of the committee, as shown by a letter which he wrote me previously to the convention.

Eckstein's article contains the false assertion that Wanhope and I are adherents of Comrade Berger. As a matter of fact, we agree with Comrade Berger in this particular respect. But Wanhope and myself are the original framers of the report of the majority of the immigration committee. Berger did not take part in the sessions of our committee, because his time was taken up with sessions of other committees. I finally succeeded in getting a copy of our report into Berger's hands, a short while before we presented it to the convention. He read it carefully, agreed with it and signed it. In this way this report was gotten up, and if the question of adherence is to be raised, Berger is an adherent of Wanhope and myself, not vice versa.

Eckstein tries to create the impression that Comrade Berger is a "practical politician" in the bad meaning of the term, and that Wanhope and I are in this respect like Berger. The insinuation is as unfair to Berger as it is to Wanhope and myself. Everyone who is familiar with the Socialist literature in the United States knows that Wanhope and I as well as Berger are greatly interested in the scientific theories of Marx. So far as the immigration question is concerned Wanhope and myself had long come in contact with the Asiatic portion of this problem, before this question was raised in any Socialist convention.

At the national convention of 1906 I had already taken the same position which I took after two years of continued study, in 1908, and Berger did not take issue with the European comrades on this question until after the Stuttgart convention, where the American delegates disregarded the instructions of the national executive committee, which some of them had been instrumental in passing, and voted for the European view.

The resolution of the American national executive committee likewise, which protested against the interference of European intellectuals in this special problem of American evolution, and took issue with the Stuttgart resolution, had been presented by myself, not by Berger, who, however, agreed with me and voted in favor of it.

While Comrade Eckstein calls Wanhope and myself adherents of the "practical politician" Berger, Comrade Katayama asserts that "the American Socialists like Berger, Untermann, Lee and Hunter, who favor the exclusion of the Asiatics and nevertheless claim to be in accord with the Stuttgart resolution and with the 'Communist Manifesto,' are not familiar with the actual conditions on the Pacific coast, where most of the Japanese immigrants live. They take their departure from fantastic pictures of their own imagination."

In the first place, we did not claim to be in full agreement with the Stuttgart resolution, but took issue with it. In the second place, Comrade Lee did not support the report of the majority but a substitute of his own to Hillquit's amendment. Hunter supported this substitute, which was but a brief restatement of the Stuttgart resolution.

In the third place, Berger knows this problem from actual contact with it in the American Federation of Labor, and Wanhope and myself have been sailors, who for years struggled against Asiatic competition on board of ships plying the coasts of the Pa-

Do you know that the

Signal

Stands for different SHIRTS



Before you buy your FLANNEL shirt ask your dealer to show you the SIGNAL Brand

Made by The Hilker-Wiechers Mfg. Co. Racine, Wis.

Democracy Must Be Complete

There lurks in the mind of most men the old superstition that poverty is inherent in the nature of things. This paralyzes their efforts to remove the causes of poverty, and they remain followers of whatever party promises temporary relief.

Collectively man can remove poverty. He can produce abundance of wealth for all.

Separately, individually, or in groups, he cannot do it. Class ownership, class management, class rule has failed, completely, miserably failed everywhere. The older a country is the more thoroughly established class ownership and class rule has become, the more wretched and poverty-stricken are the masses.

Mankind is advancing as a whole. Democracy in religion and in politics have been established in many countries.

Democracy in economics will be the next step.

The workers of the world, the men hold as any longer and feed us. So we were left undisturbed in our new positions.

The wreck sank at sea and several sailors were drowned, the others drifted for fourteen days in open boats until an English tramp steamer picked them up and took them to Hong Kong. For more than a year I lived on board of one of these lighters, the only white man among Tagalogs.

I lived for twelve months on rice and dry fish, prepared after the Tagalog recipe and eaten by all hands out of one common dish by the help of our ten fingers. I revelled in all the luxuries of the Tagalog larder and tried all its delights, with the exception of Spanish pepper and betelnut. And since that time I feel like Berger. I would rather "fight like a tiger" than be reduced to a scale of living which condeems me to rice and fish and to a wage of six reales per day.

I have also learned that all sentimental gush about the brotherhood of man, notwithstanding race peculiarities are facts that cannot be overcome in a very few years. They will have to be respected, even by Socialists, and must be taken into account, not only during our life under capitalism, but also in the transition to Socialism and under Socialism.

This does not mean that any one race is physically inferior to another, so far as efficiency under the same economic environment is concerned. But it does mean that races separated by centuries of economic evolution cannot jump in a few years over chasms of race peculiarities emphasized and ossified by peculiar economic conditions. Any attempt to ignore such peculiarities and pass them off with sentimental phrases is utopian and retards the coming of the real and possible brotherhood of man instead of hastening its coming.

Vatican Lauds Kaiser

Rome, Nov. 28.—Comments, evidently inspired by the Vatican, on the "divine right" speech of Emperor William, are published in the Osservatore Romano, declaring that the Kaiser was right in his idea that the throne and altar cannot be separated in Germany.

The Vatican's official organ, in the course of its comment, says: "The two fine speeches of the German monarch were noble, just and constitutionally correct. While irreligion and democracy imperil the principles of authority and order, it was a relief to hear certain truths nobly indicated by the authoritative and august lips of a powerful sovereign."

A Murder Burden

"Nearly one-half of the German budget for 1911, amounting in all to \$730,000,000," says the New York World, "is made up of appropriations for the army and navy. The estimated expenditure for the army is \$200,000,000 and for the navy \$180,000,000."

"What Shall We Do to Be Saved?" In this little booklet Victor L. Berger has set forth Social-Democratic doctrine in plain, clear, and easy-to-understand language. It is a must for every worker. 5 cents a copy, 12 cents a dozen. This offer.

"Eight Letters to an American Farmer" is a fine Socialist appeal to the man who feeds us. It is a must for every worker. 5 cents a copy, 12 cents a dozen. This offer.

"Socialism Made Plain" by Allen I. Benson, is still the standard book on Socialism. It is a must for every worker. 5 cents a copy, 12 cents a dozen. This offer.

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on printed matter is a guarantee that the work was done under fair conditions.



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ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread



THE LAW OF NATURALIZATION MADE EASY TO UNDERSTAND. PRICE, TEN CENTS A COPY.

Printed in English, Croatian, German, Italian, Russian, Swedish, Norwegian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Polish, Lithuanian, Slovenian and Finnish.

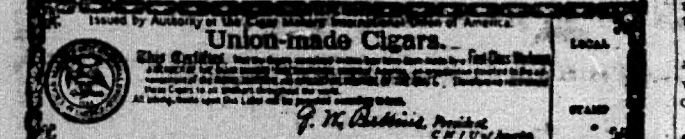
NATIONAL SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS 125 Washington St. Chicago, Ill.

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Be a unionist in all purchases. Do not confine your purchases to union label shoes alone, but see that a union shoe dresser polishes them with union label shoe polish. Keep your shoes on the union list till you burn them in a union label stove. In order to do this you must, when needed repairs are necessary, have them repaired in a union repair shop. Make it your business to find out if there is a union repair shop in your locality before having your repairing done elsewhere. When the union label is worn from the first sole see that it is replaced with a new sole put on by union shoe repairers.

WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX



IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

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is one of the most universally used and necessary articles in the world. Every house should have one. This kind of seal is the kind you want. Perfectly made, good size, best model, full capacity. They last well; therefore there is economy in the purchase—real rubber is not low-priced. For hot water bottles and all best rubber goods ask us first.

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Letters on a World-Round Lecture Tour

By Walter Thomas Mills

(Written for The Herald.)
Garden Cities
THE question of where we live and how we live is so large a share of the other question, "what we are," as well as the web and wool of life itself that no one can be indifferent to these questions.
In Great Britain and in Europe as in America, the question is not a serious one as to how or where they shall live who can pay for what they want, but everywhere it is becoming a question of the most serious public concern as to how and where those shall live who necessarily want what under present conditions they cannot pay for.

Among the European and British studies and adventures in the effort to secure a rational answer to these questions, the experiments in "garden cities" now hold the public attention side by side with the "town planning" and municipal dwellings which are doing so much to make the workers' world more a world of safety and of comfort.

Of the municipal dwellings I shall write at another time.
Liverpool has more than 11,000 people living in publicly-owned municipal dwellings. Glasgow has more than \$10,000,000 invested in such dwelling places. Other cities are rapidly following these examples, and in no case has more than the merest beginning yet been made in that direction. But today I want to speak of garden cities only.

Garden city means a town built for the purpose of covering the modern sanitary requirements of light, air, open space and the garden as a part of every house. Elaborate plans have been devised and just to the north of London, the whole problem of the factory town, the home town, the sell-

owned town, that is, the town as the only landlord and the landlord of all, is now in process of construction.
But there are several garden cities already of considerable size, great beauty and with records of public advantage, sanitary perfection, and of social progress worthy of our attention.

It was my privilege recently to visit New Earswick, near York, and Port Sunlight, near Liverpool, and to spend time enough in their streets, parks, homes and shops to get a fairly accurate impression of these model towns.

As to the business basis, I was already familiar with it. It is simply George Pullman's idea over again. They are towns built and owned by great manufacturers for the housing of employees. The disaster of Pullman when the ideal of the founder fell under the control of the money maker, is no more than the usual misfortune which always overtakes a tenant when a kindly disposed landlord loses control of his own business, as was the case at Pullman, or the fortunes of life bring new masters as the heirs, interested only in incomes,

and capable. The people we talked to were not living under any delusion. They realized their relation to the owners but were glad for the light and life the place was able to afford them.
The people are healthy. Nowhere have we seen groups of school children, or of working people, or housewives who looked so well, so full blooded, so clean blooded. This was shown in the complexion, the bodily movement in the glow of health and the tones of the voice. There was so little of the discouraged, or the disgusted which so easily slips in between the words, no matter what is being said.

As an example of the improved physical being under such conditions conclusions can be drawn from a comparison of the report of Dr. Arkle of Liverpool, who at the request of the Liverpool Educational committee made a most careful examination of the school children of Liverpool and the report of Dr. J. Mackenzie on the Port Sunlight school children.

Dr. Arkle classified the schools into four classes: Higher grade schools, where the sons of leading wealthy citizens are educated.

Council schools (a). Type of the best council school, where the parents of the children are well-to-do, and the children have mostly comfortable homes.

Council schools (b). Type of school where the children are mostly of the laboring classes, whose parents have constant employment.

Council schools (c). The last of the council schools, where the parents of the children belong mostly to the unemployed or casual labor sections.

To this list may be added the Port Sunlight schools, which may be taken as equal to the type (b) of the council schools, the parents are mostly of the laboring classes, in constant employment, but with the difference that the houses in which the children mostly live are built with ample air space, not more than seven houses to the acre.

At seven years of age we find the average weight and height of boys to be as follows:

	Height, inches.	Weight, lbs.
High gr. schools.....	47.4	49.3
Council schools (a).....	45.3	44.1
Council schools (b).....	44.8	43.
Council schools (c).....	44.	43.
Port Sunlight schools.....	45.7	50.3

At 14 years of age—

	Height, inches.	Weight, lbs.
High gr. schools.....	61.7	94.5
Council schools (a).....	58.2	75.8
Council schools (b).....	56.2	75.9
Council schools (c).....	55.2	71.1
Port Sunlight schools.....	60.7	105.

The schools, hospitals, playgrounds, club buildings, the things of social consideration and advantages were of the higher order and of the first importance to the people.

The one thing which I missed in both cities was any sense of a permanent and abiding interest, either in the place or the homes occupied by the people I talked with. The trail of the landlord was over all.

How shall this be taken away? I shall attempt to show that the co-operative towns now building and the municipal house of the first class will be able to escape not only the necessity of the landlord, but the sense of insincerity and lack of abiding interest which must forever be a characteristic of the passing tenant of a private master, especially when the landlord is also the employer.

The people seem very interested in the new buildings and the new houses. They are living in anywhere.

Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 18, 1910.

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The Young Men and Men's Outfitters

Fifty Suits and Overcoats, ranging from \$12.50 to \$25.00

Shoes, ranging from \$2.00 to \$5.00

You will also find in this store one of the newest and most up-to-date lines of Gents' Furnishings you ever saw.

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Don't forget to call for our 5% Coupons. They mean money to you.

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THEO. SCHELLE

218 West Water Street

owned town, that is, the town as the only landlord and the landlord of all, is now in process of construction.
But there are several garden cities already of considerable size, great beauty and with records of public advantage, sanitary perfection, and of social progress worthy of our attention.
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Back View of Homes in Garden City of New Earswick.

succeed their fathers, interested also in some kindly purpose.
So far there is every evidence that the original purpose of Rowntree, owner of New Earswick, and the Lever Bros., owners of Port Sunlight, has not been outgrown or seriously modified.

Anyway, both places show for how very little money per family can ideal dwelling places, even for the poor, be provided.

I have seen no places anywhere of greater beauty. It was with great difficulty that I left New Earswick. Mrs. Mills and our boy were with me at Port Sunlight and we have lingered nowhere, either on the continent or in Great Britain to enjoy one more glance at the beauty which simply foresight and common sense can place within the reach of all.

We have seen a good deal of the parts said to be the best, of the streets where, as in Berlin, we were told, "this is the street where the 400 have their homes," of palaces, cathedrals, castles, the fragmentary ruins of the ancient architecture, the places where tourists wait and watch and look again. "None of these," said Mrs. Mills, "compare with the simple quiet beauty, the clean, glad life of the healthy and happy lot of the fortunate dwellers in the 'garden city'."

Each home has a grass plot in the front, a small garden in the rear, and then the blocks are so laid out as to leave quite large tracts available for special allotments for those who wish for larger gardens.

There are grass and trees and parkways and pretty nooks and corners everywhere. The architecture could not be better done were palaces instead of cottages in process of construction.

The rents are the cheapest in Great Britain. The houses are well built, comfortable, with all modern conveniences and the rents run from 5 shillings (\$1.25) to 9 sh. 3d. (\$2.25) per week. In both these places the claim is made the same as Pullman made the claim in Chicago, that the rents only pay the cost of maintenance and 5 per cent on the investment. In Port Sunlight there is no claim for profits at all, the company each year charging certain sums to profit and loss. But the people get the homes and they are the best which people of like income are living in anywhere.

The people seem very interested in the new buildings and the new houses. They are living in anywhere.

Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 18, 1910.

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Fifty Suits and Overcoats, ranging from \$12.50 to \$25.00

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We Bought 'em at Auction

Suits and Overcoats of the Friend Brothers Going at Bargain Prices

BIG SALE ON TODAY

We don't deal in dear-bought stuff. We always buy right—We've got the experience and the buying power—that's why. Didn't we make a deal though when we picked up Friend Brothers' Suits and Overcoats—Got 'em at rock bottom, and we're letting our customers have a big share of the bargain. No man who gets 'em will go wrong—It's a mighty dull ear that keeps out of hearing of this ONE chance to get a suit and overcoat at a big saving.

Friend Bros. Men's Suits and Overcoats, All Styles and Sizes

\$15 Suits and Overcoats at \$9.75	\$18 Suits and Overcoats at \$12.50
\$20 Suits and Overcoats at \$14.75	\$25 Suits and Overcoats at \$18.50
\$28 and \$30 Suits and Overcoats at \$22.50	

Friend Bros. Men's Trousers, All Sizes

\$2.50 Trousers at \$1.39	\$3.00 Trousers at \$1.95
\$4.00 Trousers at \$2.45	\$5 and \$6 Trousers at \$3.95

We're just in time for Christmas with our fine new Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings. Buy things for the boy to wear, and for your neighbor's boy who doesn't expect a Santa Claus.

Boys' Red Chinchilla Reefers, Ages 2½ to 8 Years

Strictly all wool, wool flannel lining, never were sold for less than \$5.00, will go at this sale at \$2.95. This is one of the biggest bargains that our stores have ever offered. Friday and Saturday will see these reefers picked up quick at the price.

Boys' Reefers. Chev-iots, Home Spuns and Freizes, Ages 4 to 16 Years

Our regular \$3.00 reefers have been put on sale for Friday and Saturday at \$1.39. Our extra special \$5.00 reefers are marked \$2.95 for this sale only. These two great bargains are for the boys. Fit them out for Christmas with something warm and practical.

Young Men's Overcoats, for Boys from 12 to 16 Years

Regular and convertible collars, two coats in one, made of good, durable wool materials, beautifully finished, stylish, practical and fine fitting.

Boys' Two Pants Suits

Made of wool and cassimeres, in grays, browns, checks and mixed goods. These two pants suits are better than you get anywhere else in town. Good wearing, good looking, manly little suits. A real Christmas present for your boy.

\$6 to \$7.50 values go at \$3.95

\$10 to \$12.00 values go at \$6.75

\$15 to \$16.50 values go at \$9.75

All our \$5.00 values go at \$2.95

All our \$6 to \$7.50 values go at \$3.95

Stumpf & Langhoff Co.

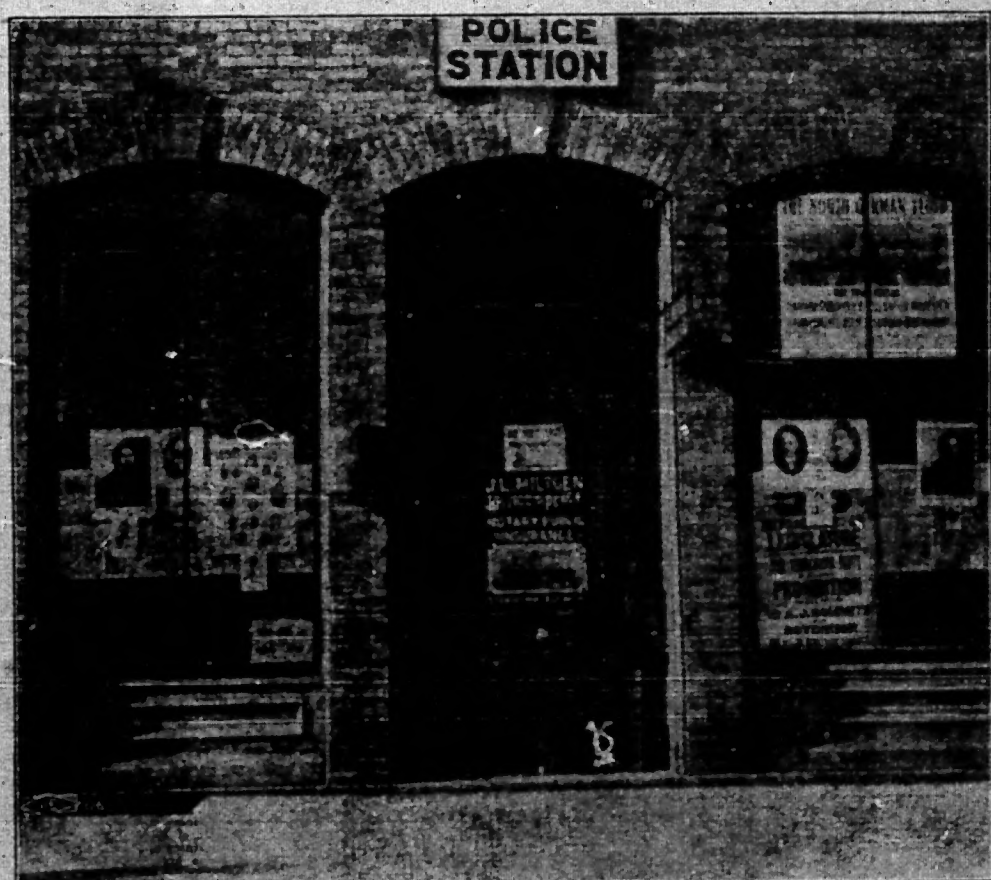
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An Election Day Outrage!

We present herewith a photograph of the Fifth and First ward polling booth in the city of Beaver Dam, Wis., showing the manner in which the old parties decorated it with their campaign literature and pictures in order to influence the voter, all of which is plainly contrary to law. The photograph was taken on election day.

Our Beaver Dam comrade, Rae Weaver, writes: "You can see what we have to contend with in our elections. The fines imposed by our state laws amount to nothing, as the officers who are elected to enforce the law are the main law-breakers. They dare not punish the guilty parties, as it would disrupt their political machine."

The Civilian, published at Beaver Dam, takes firm ground against the

outrage. It says the pictures and cards not only appeared in the windows, but hung in the voters' faces on the inside as well.

The inspectors and clerks of election were aware of these facts and made no effort to remove them, it says.

City Marshal Goetsch, an officer appointed under civil service rules by the police commission, took particular pains to keep the workers for the Republican ticket within the distance required by law, while he, the Democratic workers and members of the liquor dealers' association, took the liberty to electioneer up to the booth entrances. Sec. 2544, statutes of 1898, provides a penalty of punishment by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months or by a fine of not more than three hundred

dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment with the costs of prosecution, for any officer of election or any person soliciting votes within one hundred feet of any polling place.

We read of how Tammany does dirty work in New York elections, of how Boss Cox pollutes the electorate of Ohio, of the scheming politicians of corrupt cities like Philadelphia and San Francisco, and of the treatment that certain classes of citizens are accorded in the southern states, but where is there anything more corrupt than is shown in this picture?

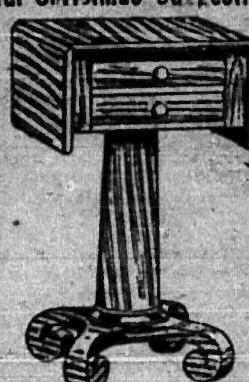
The Civilian thinks the district attorney should act. Manifestly he should, but it is not to be expected that he will. And probably the Social-Democrats will have a clear field in which to make their protest officially.

Mention the HERALD to all our advertisers.

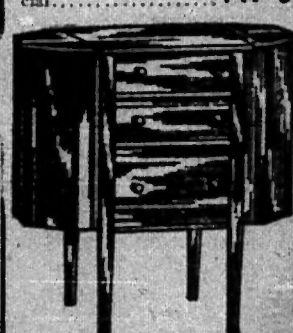
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Genuine Mahogany Satin Finish Striped Colonial Sewing Table (exactly like cut). Size of top with leaves down 16x16. Size of top with leaves up 32x16. Has removable Tray in Top Drawer. Regular value \$12.00. Special..... 11.00



Martha Washington Sewing Table, made of solid Mahogany, Satin Finish (exactly like cut). Size of Top 20x25, is 28 inch high. Top Drawer contains a Removable Tray, divided into 4 compartments. Regular value \$20.00. Special..... 12.90

Beginning Mon., Dec. 5, Store Will Be Open Every Evening Until Noon

Fred Stecher

carries a fine selection of

Jewelry

For Holiday Gifts

Watch Repairing a Specialty

Now located at my new store

2815 Clybourn Street

Co-operation and Socialism--The Hope of the World--

The magnificent picture of the future, showing how a place is every Socialist local and to every workingman's home. Just right to insert in Social groups or family picture if you wish. It will bring sunshine into your home. 25c Postpaid. Address Wm. F. Anderson, 326 Pearl St., Mankato, Minn.

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NEW INDUSTRY, including a full

description of the distilling apparatus

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FIRST EDITION

Illustrated by seventy-four engravings. One hundred and fifty-six pages. Bound in cloth. Sent to any address, post paid, on receipt of \$3.00.

Having exported German Industrial

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Tax-free Industrial Alcohol Distilling

Apparatus, by special successful demonstration

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from Apple Jack, Agave, Potatoes, Molasses,

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Published by the
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FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor
Associate
The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions
of its Contributors.
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council
of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation
of Labor.
Entered as the Milwaukee Postoffice Second-Class Matter, August 29, 1904.

Recent Herald callers: Allan C. Jones, Des Moines, Ia.; Abu Lyons, Chicago, Ill.; Elmer Olsen, Hilda Olsen, Kewanee, Mich.; Dan Barton, Kansas City, Mo.; D. G. Wilson, Cleburne, Tex.

In the early elections held this year Maine increased the Socialist vote of 1908 by about 30 per cent. Arkansas increased the Debs vote of 6.28 to 9.14 for Hagan for governor. Vermont increased nearly 100 per cent from 547 in 1908 to 1,055 in the September election.

The official returns in Ohio gives our comrade, Tom Clifford, 60,637 votes for governor. Ohio is a state full of large industrial cities, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, etc., and it will be a banner Socialist state some day. How the dangerous heresy spreads!

The Socialist vote made a small gain in Kansas City, increasing from 798 for Debs in 1908 to 910 in this election. The movement in Kansas City has been badly handicapped by a heavy growth of impossibilist barons. Indications are that these are being scraped off, and Kansas City Socialists will thus have a live, active movement.—Ex.

The Berger Victory
International Socialist Bureau
Brussels, Belgium, Nov. 22, 1910.
J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago.
Dear Comrade: Our executive committee assembled today, directed me to forward to your party our best congratulations for the splendid results of your last election.
We would be grateful if you had the kindness to transmit our felicitations to our stalwart comrades, and we hope your success will continue.
Fraternally yours,
Camilla Huysmans.
Socialist Party of France, National Council
Paris, Nov. 13, 1910.
Secretary of the Socialist Party of the United States!
Dear Citizen Barnes: The Permanent Administrative Committee of the

Socialist Party (S. F. I. O.) has been informed of the electoral victory gained by our Comrade Berger in Milwaukee, and has instructed me to write to you on this occasion to tell you how glad we are to see a member of the Socialist party penetrate for the first time into the house of representatives of the United States. This is a great event in which we rejoice with you.

We ask you to be so kind as to transmit our congratulations to Citizen Berger, who is personally known to many of us.
Fraternally yours,
Louis Dubreuilh, Sec'y.

The Double Dealing Court
The long delayed decision of the United States court at St. Paul in the Warren case has been finally rendered and the Appeal to Reason editor is sentenced to serve six months in prison at hard labor and pay a fine of \$1,500. Editor Warren's horrible crime consisted of offering a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of Gov. Taylor of Kentucky, who was indicted as an accomplice in the murder of Gov. Goebel. The United States supreme court had ruled in the Moyer-Haywood case that kidnapping was legal and hence corpus a fiction when the lives of workingmen were involved. Taylor, although charged with murder in Kentucky, roamed around the state of Indiana pretty much at will and the guardians of law and order whispered and winked at each other. So Warren decided to find out whether there is one law for the rich and another for the poor in this country, and he sent his offer of reward for the capture of Taylor through the mails. This outraged the feelings of the Washington politicians and they proceeded to prosecute Warren, who will now be compelled to go to jail while Taylor is a free man. And that's what they call justice! But the smug plutocrats and their political lickspittles haven't heard the last of the Warren case. Citizen.

The corruption of the best produces the worst.—Latin Proverb.

Labor's Home Near Completion

Painters, Plasterers and Electricians Now Putting on Finishing Touches. Steam Up, Walls Drying, Everybody Looking Forward to Moving Day

The home of the Social-Democratic party, Social-Democratic Herald, Co-operative, Printery and Milwaukee's labor union is nearing completion. The erection of this home has presented an intensely interesting panorama for the last six months to the Socialists of Milwaukee who have been able to watch it. One group of workmen after another have come and gone. With what feelings of hope have the efforts of each group been watched contribute their share of labor.

Those Who Did It
First came the foundation diggers with their spades, wheelbarrows and steam shovels; then the cement and iron workers; after them the roofers, carpenters, bricklayers made a united onslaught—they are finishing up their part and departing.

The plasterers, steamfitters, plumbers, painters, electricians and general finishers are now closing up the last gaps, which is all that is left between us and the goal.
This week the firm was lit in the boiler which is to furnish the steam heat, and the work of drying the building subsequent to moving in is now in progress. The foundations for the new \$25,000 press are all complete. The press itself will be in Milwaukee by the 15th of December.

The managers of the People's Realty company promise that they will have the building ready for us by the first of January.

The labor of financing the erection of the building since the first \$500 was borrowed to make a deposit on the lot nearly two years ago has been no small task.

A Big Undertaking
It can, however, now be announced that sufficient stock has been sold to complete the building, but money is still needed to provide it with suitable furniture, etc. The stock sale-books will be kept open until sufficient money has been received to make the building spick and span from top to bottom. Tenants have been secured for nearly all the space available at rentals which assures that People's Realty Co. stock will be a good dividend earner from the day it is finished. The shares are \$25 each. If you have that amount that you do not need to use, where can you invest it which will bring you so much satisfaction?

The Next Step
With the new building complete and the new press in operation, it will be only another step to the launching of the daily Social-Democratic newspaper that the victory in the city and county and state legislative districts now makes a necessity.
Thousands of you will visit Milwaukee in the years to come. When you do, and pay a visit to the Social-Democratic headquarters, you will feel a thrill of satisfaction that you contributed what you could, to push this building to a successful finish.

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION
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The General Election Manifesto of the Independent Labor Party

[Below is the Pronouncement of the Independent Labor Party (Socialist) of Great Britain in the Pending Election.]

The government, having decided to dissolve parliament, you are again faced with a general election. How should your votes be cast? What are the issues you must decide?

The Lords
The house of lords, representing class privilege and territorial power, still blocks the path of democratic advance, and either Liberal nor Tory party is willing to sweep it away. The only effect of the veto conference has been to accentuate suspicion of the government's intentions. Schemes of so-called reform of the lords should be distrusted, since they are likely to bolster up that irresponsible assembly. If government by the people is to be made a reality, the house of lords must be entirely abolished. Nothing less will suffice.

The Osborne Judgment
For thirty years without challenge the workers of the country, through their trade unions, have exercised political power. Now that that power has become effective by becoming independent of the Liberal and Tory parties it is promptly pronounced illegal. The Labor alliance between trade unionists and Socialists resulting as it has done, in old age pensions, extended compensation for injured workmen, anti-sweating legislation, child-labor legislation, taxation of unearned increment, and in the furtherance of all schemes of social reform has stirred the enmity and fear of the privileged classes. So the Osborne judgment is given to crush the Labor party and restore parliament again to the monopoly of the rich. Against this iniquity the I. L. P. will

fight with all its power. It counsels the workers to make this question the first of election issues.

The Unemployed
Among the social questions the most urgent is unemployment. Here the Labor party's right to work bill still holds the field. It affirms that every worker is entitled to work or maintenance. It outlines the machinery by which this claim can become effective.

Through the right to work bill, through improvement in industrial organization and the enlargement of the purchasing power of the workers, the severity of unemployment can be decreased. The I. L. P. has taught and teaches that the problem of unemployment can only be effectively dealt with when land and capital shall be publicly owned and publicly controlled. It offers the right to work bill as a step toward this end.

Stamp Out Destitution
The I. L. P. wages implacable war on the present, poor law system. To brand children, sick, and unemployed as paupers is on the face of it monstrous. It is imperative that the poor and unfortunate should be relieved without delay or humiliation. The I. L. P. therefore heartily favors the proposals to break up the workhouse and abolish destitution on the lines indicated in the report of the minority of the poor law commission.

Vital Questions
The I. L. P. is opposed to tariff reform which would further enrich landlords and protect certain capitalists in the enjoyment of additional spoil wrung from the people. It advocates a foreign policy which would promote cordial relations between the nations, settle disputes by international arbitration, and lighten the unbearable burden of military expenditure. It

urges that great and vital monopolies such as the land, the railways, and the mines should be immediately taken over by the state. It affirms the equal citizenship of all men and all women, and demands that the franchise shall be extended to them. It demands that members of parliament shall be paid and the cost of parliamentary elections borne out of the public purse.

Workers
No one can feel satisfied with the social conditions that now prevail. Millions of men and women who toil hard get only poverty for their pains. They live in slums, are sweated, pass miserable lives, and many end their lives in the workhouse.

The organized workers also feel acute dissatisfaction, as is shown by the present unrest among the boiler-makers, textile workers, Welsh miners, and railwaymen. All workers find their burdens constantly increased without any increase in their reward. Their labor is constantly being speeded up, new machines are introduced and men displaced. The power of employers organized into strong federations and of capital aggregated in combines and trusts gets ever more irresistible. A new tyranny is preparing which will find divided even in the misery and wreck of the workers. This tyranny can be best fought on the floor of parliament.

Use your votes, therefore, to defeat privilege and win justice and freedom.
Use your votes for Socialism. Use your voice so that candidates of the I. L. P. and of the Labor party may prevail in the coming battle and, returning to parliament in greater number than now, win fresh triumphs for the cause of the people.
The National Council.

Milwaukee for the People!

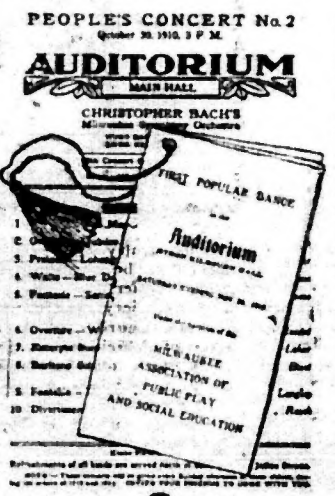
Milwaukee for the people, is the motto of the Socialist administration in Milwaukee, and under the influence of the city government the people of the city are having a fine awakening and are beginning to wonder why they did not do things for themselves in all the past years. Two notable things that have happened in Milwaukee recently are the municipal Sunday afternoon concerts and the municipal Saturday night dances. Both have been successes beyond expectations almost. Everybody is delighted and the old idea that a big city must be hopelessly vile and demoralizing is passing out of people's heads. A new hope is taking its place. And it is all to the glory of the Social-Democrats—formerly despised groundlings who have risen to power and put the people again on guard. When the Socialists get the municipal house put in order Milwaukee will be again a safe place for people to live in and to bring up children in.

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast—it makes for civilization and individual enlightenment. A city cannot have too much of it. Wholesome recreation is as necessary to young people as fresh air and the right to laugh and smile at life. But if they must dance, or hold their parties or become acquainted in a sewer no one can hope that they will stay altogether clean. A fortunate fraction of the young people can always have parties and swell functions, and so on, but not so the children of the working class as a rule. And the department store, the factory and the chippy dance have seemed to be indissolubly bound up together. But the Socialists have scorned the fatality of such an idea.

And so midst the many things for the betterment of mankind and the government of the city that the Milwaukee Socialist administration has necessarily had its hands full of, the two things referred to above have been brought to the fore.
Milwaukee has a big Auditorium building which was being used almost exclusively for swallow tail affairs, business shows, sky-high-priced operas,

etc., with a bewilderment of automobiles, limousines and autocoaches shining round the building evening after evening, and the Socialists felt the wrong of it. They wanted it to be a house of the people, not a spoil to the wealthy.

A resolution went through the city council, a symphony orchestra was



Reduced facsimile of Milwaukee municipal dance and municipal concert programs.

engaged, and a popular Sunday concert of the choicest music announced at a 10-cent admission. It won't pay, the croakers said, but they misjudged the people. There was a crowd in the big auditorium the first Sunday and for seven Sundays since the crowds have been growing larger until the building is taxed to capacity. Even the first Sunday the three thousand seats were practically filled.
So with the municipal dances, the Socialists found that there was a man in charge of playground work in Rochester that they wanted. Eventually they got him and it befell that an Association of Public Play and

Social Education was organized to bring in various public spirited citizens. A municipal dance was planned to take place at the Auditorium, but at the last minute the aforesaid public spirited citizens got cold feet, and the plan nearly fell through. The Socialist administration was watchful, however, and came to the rescue. The first dance was held, and the success was instantaneous. The expenses were \$125 and admissions, at 20 cents each, including wardrobe, brought in \$350! Just the people came who were wanted. It was in every way a success. And last Saturday evening the second municipal dance attracted such a crowd that three dance halls instead of two had to be provided, with separate dance music for each, AND ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE HAD TO BE TURNED AWAY! This coming Saturday evening the big Auditorium hall itself will be utilized, with its vast dance floor and tier on tier of seats around the amphitheater that will seat several thousand who may wish to look on as well as dance.

A rather amusing thing in connection with the municipal dance has been the fact that one Milwaukee paper, the Free Press, frightened at the popularity of the practical work of the Social-Democratic administration has published something like a half dozen editorials, all of a more or less hysterical nature, warning the people that the dance which it calls a great success is in no way connected with the administration, but that the credit belongs to the aforesaid public spirited citizens. On the other hand, several newspapers round the country, notably the New York Times, a copy of which is at my elbow as this is written, are printing editorials to scout the idea of a municipal dance because it would tend to level social ranks and mix up muslin shirtwaists and crepe de chine toilettes. Such a fear would meet only with smiles in Milwaukee—the problem is not one of clothes but of people.

Milwaukee for the people. Milwaukee to LIVE in. Milwaukee is making good!

Eye Opener for Milwaukee Newspaper Readers

"Once a Year," the Yearly Publication of the Milwaukee Press Club, Says Newspaper Capitalist Papers Protest

Below, following a criticism of modern newspaper conditions by Prof. Ziehl of Boston, we present the offending article from Once a Year, preceded by the editorial of the Milwaukee Sentinel printed about it. Milwaukee is smiling at the way the Press Club let the cat out of the bag!

Sidelights on the Capitalist Press
The following extracts are from an article by Professor Charles Ziehl in "The Twentieth Century Magazine" entitled "The Overrated Credibility of Newspaper Readers."
"The average newspaper regards the truth with absolute indifference."
"The newspaper is a business institution, not an organ of education, and it must be made to pay, whether the

public taste and morals are debauched or not."
"One serious aspect of the capitalist press is the pretence of sweatshop methods in the government of the plant. The staff of the newspaper is paid relatively less for the amount of intelligence they are supposed to display than any other class, with the possible exception of teachers."
"While nearly all papers are unobjectionable to the advertiser, and especially truckle to the leading capitalists of the community, there are many which are organs owned by the corporations, and never, except through the accidental blunder of a reporter, attempt to tell the truth about these corporations and their allied interests."
"The owners, and even the editors, of most daily papers, by social affiliation with capitalist interests, are

naturally and sincerely sympathetic with the interests of capital, right or wrong. This extends to the coloring and even suppression of news by the Associated Press. The unscrupulous mendacity of corporation papers is known only to those who are familiar with newspaperdom."
"The newspapers habitually misrepresent. There is something to withhold from the public; that must be thrown in their eyes, and lying becomes a habit. One can understand the San Francisco papers' lying about the bubonic plague, or their street railway president, or the Chicago papers' reticence about the mayor or chief of police, but the habit extends to subjects where it can be of no object, and worse still, to the reckless defamation of character."

Is It the "Callow Pessimism of a Dreamer"?

What the Sentinel said:
Herewith, The Sentinel reproduces the "Foreword" of Once a Year, the official publication of the Milwaukee Press club, which was distributed at the annual benefit performance Monday night. The article is of sufficient interest to be reproduced because of the glaring untruthfulness of its statements and the wide divergence of its viewpoint from that of the sane and thoughtful newspaper workers, who make up the majority of active Press club members.
Members of the Press club who read the article attentively have expressed the greatest indignation and it is probable that a formal repudiation of the sentiments and allegations contained in it will be made.
The article is the production of one of the younger members of the club whose vocabulary appears to have run away with his thought, and fol-

lows verbatim, including errors of diction:
Foreword
We are glad that you are here; and we hope you will like our Maud Adams.
That is really the whole message of this page. We pen this foreword because it is the custom. We do not insist that you read it; nor do we think that many of you will. Why should you?
And yet you read all that we can write, word by word, line by line, you read.
In days of yore we wore away our quills that you might read, and you cried for more. Then we fashioned pens of steel and they, too, wore away, because yet you cried. Now we have made pens. To their whirling call of "faster! faster!" we are writing for you today. And yet you are not satisfied.

You demand all that we can give—except Truth. How you fear Truth! You fill the coffers of those who employ us, to swerve our pens. You pour gold into our presses that our Truths may be cloyed. You offer ducats for our honor and pieces of eight for our self-respect.
You do not understand? Then hear: When we scratched each sentence with our quills we gave you ideals. We wrote real newspapers then, and built them on principle, and faith and a sure intent. You wanted ideals—for you were a simple people.
Now? You are no longer simple. You do not want principle; you want publicity. And you fear Truth.
And you are the real conductors of our newspapers. You buy us through the guided office "downstairs." Through them you muzzle us and dare us to print what we know. And

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The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance.
How They Get Them

A great literary critic once said that the best and most touching literature of a nation seldom ever appeared in print. He said it was hidden in the private letters of mothers and fathers to children, and children to their parents, and the real love letters of sure enough lovers to each other.
Often does the truth and insight of the statement of that writer, read many years ago in a school text book, impress itself on the editor of this column as he peruses the hundreds of letters to The Herald each week. They are from all kinds of people, from every walk of life—some of them written by scholars and philosophers with perfect diction, but the great majority of them come from the toilers that the system has deprived of educational advantages.
The writers of these hundreds of letters constitute the circulation builders of the Social-Democratic Herald.
Here are just a few samples of the letters that arrive every day from all parts of the country:

"Too bad you did not get two congressmen, but nevertheless Berge will stir things up enough until next election. We beat the Democrats in this country. Here is a bunch of ten fellows to which send The Herald for six months. I am confident they can be pushed over the fence for the next election." Thus writes Frank Carter, of Eagle River, Wis.

"Enclosed find money order for \$10 in payment for thirty short-term subscriptions with a bunch of names enclosed. I want the people of this community to see the Socialists in action, and am persuading them to pay to see the show. Will send another batch soon." This is the message sent in by C. J. Krefel, Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. W. E. Kirkpatrick, of Iowa, writes: "Enclosed find \$6.80, for which send The Herald to the following fifty persons for as long a time as it will pay for. They are all new subscribers, and it was no trouble to get them to take a trial subscription for The Herald. More to follow."

"Enclosed find \$6.80, for which send The Herald to the following persons. The Herald is a good, clean newspaper and gives satisfaction to all the people I have secured as readers except one. He is an old-time Socialist and says it is no good. I guess he has soured on everything," writes W. Vornbaum, of Linden, N. J.

Gus V. Nies, of West Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "Enclosed is a long list of the names of my shopmates together with \$13.80 that they have paid me to have the Social-Democratic Herald sent to them. Please get the paper here as soon as possible, as we are all anxious to read about what is doing in Milwaukee. Many of us have been studying Socialist theories for many years. We want now to read about how it works out in practice."

Here is a letter from W. B. Killingbeck, of Orange, N. J., which is typical of thousands: "Enclosed find money order for one year's subscription to The Herald, which send to J. H. Blank. Accept congratulations for your magnificent work in Milwaukee. You have put a new heart and courage into the comrades throughout the entire nation. Milwaukee leads the way to the new emancipation. With best wishes for your success, I am yours for the better day."

THERE IS NO REASON WHY THERE SHOULD NOT BE A DOZEN NEW READERS OF THE HERALD DURING THE NEXT MONTH IN YOUR COMMUNITY.

All you have to do is to go after them. They will pay for their own education by paying for The Herald. People will take it and pay for it who are not Socialists. But they will be when they know what Socialism is. The Herald will tell them.

because you hold our bread, we perceive all our honor.

So now we write handbills.
On one day we tell part of you how great are the others of you; and on another day we tell the others of you how great are part of you.
It is our greatest sorrow. But we must needs pervert the little talents our gods have given us for bread.

We bid you think it over, when next you cry your wrath against your newspapers. We long to tell you Truths—the great, good Truths and the smaller, grimmer ones. Only you would then withhold our bread.
Ours is a passing profession. Oh, there will always be writers of handbills. They will howl to you obscenely, and fawn at your feet, and bring you a "Please, good sir, and what may we print with your goings and comings today?"
But the fearless, high principled writers, of the long-gone days of the quill, are passing as commercialism grows. And down in our hearts we, who yet remain, wish that we might be like them. Sometimes we try; usually it costs us our jobs.

We like our Once a Year because it is not subsiding. We do not often take advantage of that fact; but it is nice to know that we might.
In the pages that follow we offer you nothing unusual; nothing very much better than we offer you sometimes in your daily newspapers. Only, while we wrote it, we were free from the enslaving bonds, whose ends run to your gold filled hands.
So again, we're glad you're here. And we hope you are enjoying our Maud Adams.
"The Co-operative Commonwealth," by Laurence Gronlund was long ago referred to as Karl Marx interpreted to the Yankee mind. You should have a copy to work with. This office. Paper, 10 cents.

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Lo, the Poor Indian!
or McGee's Last Stand
(Written for The Herald.)
You're licked, McGee; you ought to be!
Go tell your woes to Gregory;
Or should this climate prove too warm,
Go hie away to your baby farm.
Just take with you your microscope.
For a fast fond look at your lost hope.
Or, stealing away to the silent glades,
Seek solace with your Indian shades.
Then with the Red man's cunning low,
Barb well your shafts, and poise your bow.
Seek some new victim to attack,
Your poisoned darts shoot at his back.
For, what care you for his child or wife,
To achieve success through a ruined life.
You're licked, McGee; you ought to be!
Your game is up in Milwaukee.
So steer your course towards the western skies,
For there in the squaw-man's paradise
You may find that field for talents queer,
That no longer yields you sustenance here.
Through this dear old town stalks a new ideal;
Base greed must succumb to the commonweal.
Milwaukee will heed her children's call,
For even justice to each and all.
Now the reign of decency begins
With the rout of the precious Heis-dorf twins.
W. J. GILBOY.

Tuberculosis—Its Cause and Its Prevention
By Dr. H. L. Nahin
(Written for The Herald.)
TUBERCULOSIS is a systemic infection caused by certain germs which are called tubercular bacilli. It enters the system either by inhalation of the dust of dried sputum, or through food such as milk and meat containing these bacilli.
The question of tuberculosis is assuming a grave nature. The greatest scientists and the best brains of the world are presently occupied with this problem.
Last week we had in this city a conference of great men, who were discussing the question of tuberculosis, especially the problem of its prevention. However, it seems to me that too much stress is laid on the importance of personal hygiene, sanitation and education.
While it is true that individual cleanliness such as taking frequent baths, inhaling fresh air, and partaking of pure food as well as general sanitation in residences and work-shops, plays a very prominent part in the prevention of tuberculosis, and too much stress cannot be laid on these details, but it is also true that in many instances the individual is helpless in securing all these necessary elements which are conducive towards the prevention of tuberculosis.
Hence the question of the prevention of tuberculosis must be approached from the social side.
Society, as it is organized today, must necessarily protect its individual

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Cost of Free Transfers
When a street railway passenger uses a free transfer he gets two rides for one fare.
With the transfer slip, for which he pays nothing in addition to his original fare, the passenger obtains an additional service which costs the company money.
For every foot of street railroad built, money has been spent in construction of tracks and trolley wires. Money must be spent constantly to keep these tracks and wires in condition for use.
For every car run over the company's tracks money has been invested in the car itself. There also is the cost of power besides the wages of the men who run the car, and other costs of maintenance and operation.
Every part of the street railway system is a part of the company's investment. Every part of the service furnished creates its own part of the cost of service.
Any part of the service that is furnished free of charge adds to the cost of service, although it does not help to pay that cost.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company

All extensions and improvements of the lines and property of The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company have been made for the purpose of making the system of the greatest use to the greatest possible number of the people.
The increased facilities for travel have caused the use of the transfer privilege to increase in much greater proportion than the company's returns in fares.
The growth of traffic in ten years and the far greater increase in the use of transfers are shown in the following figures for 1899 and 1909:

	1899	1909	Per Centage of Increase
Revenue Passengers Carried	33,786,324	86,722,138	158
Transfer Passengers Carried	8,327,553	28,987,457	237

The constant increase in the use of transfers is steadily increasing the cost of service, thus reducing the company's rate of return for the service which it furnishes.
The growth of the company's revenue has not kept pace with its increased traffic, its added investment and increased expense of maintenance and operation.

In Seidelberg
Troubles of the City Attorney
City Atty. Hoan was sitting at his desk poring over law books. In comes a greatly excited individual.
"I want you to help me. A man just told me to go to hades."
Hoan calmly reached for several massive law books, looked them over and replied:
"That's all right. You don't have to go."
How free the workingmen are in this great country of ours is illustrated by the following event:
An employee in uniform of the street railway company, who was riding on a car platform as a passenger, engaged in a political discussion on Nov. 7, made the statement that the only ticket a workingman ought to vote was the Social-Democratic one. A man on the platform, a deputy sheriff, named Schmitz, it is said, then said to the speaker: "You won't work for the street car company any more."
Sure enough, a few days later he was reprimanded for having said something about the company and on Nov. 16 he was called to the main office and discharged.
Here's another story of the good old days of graft.
In laying wooden sidewalks, contractors used to beat the city by laying only the two outside stringers, and having a dummy stringer, which would be moved ahead so that passers-by would think that the required number of stringers were being laid. Well, one day somebody got next to the scheme and notified an inspector.
The inspector then made a big outcry as to what he had discovered. The next day the contractor had it out in the board of public works. On

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Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 8 P.M., Frede-
Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

OFFICERS:
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.
Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 318 State St.
Secretary—EMIL TRIEDS, 1036 Eighth St.
Business Agent—M. WEINER, 1577 Linn St.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Henry Hommel, Walter S. Fisher,
John J. Handley, Albert Walters, James Sheehan, John Tader, Edmund Melms.

LABEL SECTION: Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman,
Wm. Halber, V. C. M. H. Whitaker, Treas., J. Reicher, Sec., H. P. Book, 1115 29th St.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St.
Chairman, Geo. J. Schaefer, Sec., 306 Pittsfield St. Tin S. Sec., Henry Buntel, 318 State St.
Business Agent, Wm. Griebling, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. R. T. Dept.)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Nobler Method, a More
Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The
courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this
means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us

USE ITS POWER

Union Barber Shops

Always get
this card in
display in the
shop before
you get a
shave or
haircut.

FRED. GROSSE
FINE LINE
OF
CIGARS
577 E. Water St.
Shaving Parlor

J. N. GAUER
SHAVING PARLOR
605 KIRKING AVENUE 605
Opposite South Bay St.

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LOUIS JUNGSMANN
BARBER SHOP
325 Ninth St.

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING
166 LLOYD ST.
Pm Line of Union Cigars PARLOR

J. P. KINSELLA
Shaving Parlor
227 1/2 Howell Avenue

ST. CHARLES HOTEL
Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
EMIL TRIEDS, Proprietor

Union Barber Shops
UP-TO-DATE.

The following is a list of Union
Barber Shops.—See that your shop is
on the list, or look up another.

West Side.
Austermann, A., 559 3rd St. e. Walnut
Bagnan, A. F., 600 12th St.
Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State.
Beisner, J. C., 672 7th St.
Bettner, H. A., 1028 Cherry street.
Betzhold, Chas., 488 11th St.
Breutzmann, Ben., 244 Walnut.
Burling, Otto, 311 Clinton street.
Campbell, H. A., 1416 Tenth street.
Curtiss, R. A., 3211 Lisbon avenue.
Eckert, John, 2099 Lisbon ave.
Edelstein, Joseph, 505 Vliet street.
Fetkecker, J. P., 1422 Walnut St.
Franz, Chas., 328 Chestnut.
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.
Frey, Michael, to Sycamore street.
Fuchs, Edw. J., 1618 Vliet st.

Halazon, Charles, 324 Wells street.
Herr, Henry, 2111 Fond du Lac ave-
nue.
Hille, Chas., 503 Chestnut st.
Hofmann, G., 301 3rd St.
Holzhauser, Union Depot.
Holzhauser, Peter, 1011 Winnebago.
Hornbrook, Wm., 745 12th St.
Huber, Hans, 470 11th St.
Jungman, L., 825 9th St.
Klassen, George, 343 3d street.
Kleinhaus & Bradt, 253 Wisconsin
street.

Klinger, D., 1916 Chambers street.
Koenigs, G., 1103 Chestnut street.
Kohls, Henry, 1722 Fond du Lac ave.
Kraemer, Christ, 627 20th street.
Leidgen, Robert, 2020 Center street.
Lovell, Fred E., 164 3d St.
Mayroyds, A., 603 Wells street.
Mandi, H. C., 188 Lloyd St.
O'Hair, Geo. J., 501 24th St.
Petri, Richard, 2022 Clybourn st.
Ratzow, Fred, Twelfth and Lee sts.
Polaski, J., 014 33rd St.
Reipke, Val., 1531 Cherry st.
Rudel, W., Fortieth and Grand Av.
Schenk, Carl, 2343 State St.
Schiree, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
Schmidt, W. G., 2024 North ave.
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.
Schoenecker, F., 1226 Walnut.
Scholter, Albert, 2742 Fond du Lac
avenue.

South Side.
Schott, C. C., 1128 Barleigh street.
Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn st.
Schultz & Kuhn, 1484 Green Bay ave.
Unrau, G., 627 Grand St.
Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd St.
Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand av
Young & Dornoff, Third and State.
Zeldner, M. W., 106 16th St.
Zemlyn, Morris, 602 Tenth street.

Grosse, F., 573 East Water at
Gossman, J., Blatz Hotel.
Heilmann, Chas. P., 66 Mason St.
Klett, Edward, 606 Market.
Lass, Gus., 543 East Water street.
Pover, Albert, 358 Milwaukee ave.
Praschnig, George, E. Water St.
Schmidt, B., 917 E. Water St.
Schmidt, C., 338 Brady St.
Schloetter, Ed., Cor. Wisconsin and
Milwaukee sts.

Slawson & Smith, 205 Wisconsin st.
Triebis, Emil, St. Charles Hotel.

Agents, P., 116 Clinton st.
Barr, W., 511 Seventh ave.
Baur, A., 475 National avenue.
Bisznyski, Leo, 397 Mitchell street.
Brockmann, H., 504 11th ave.
Burkhardt, Emil, 503 Clinton St.
Burmeister, George, 762 Mitchell
street.

Clark, Ed. J., 127 Reed street.
Conway & Cole, S. Y. O. M. Bldg.
E. Cortazy, corner Okla. and
Howell avenues.
Gretsch, A. W., 257 Mitchell street.
Dombrowski, J. F., 604 Chicago ave.
Dressen, J., 127 Reed street.
Ellis, Chas., 258 12th ave.

Frank, Frank, 907 Chicago avenue
Friedel, F., 650 Greenfield av.
Gauer, J. H., 865 W. Waukegan St.
Gaudinski, H. H., 1210 Midland avenue.
Gregory, C., 175 Howell ave.

Voters Approve of Their Chains

Workers Cast Millions for Their Opponents and Thou- sands for Themselves

By Henry T. Jones.
(Written for The Herald.)



LET us review the political
situation in the United
States and see if we can
ascertain what the great
American electorate has
done. Keep it in mind that of the
15,000,000 votes, more or less, cast, at
least 14,000,000 of them were the votes
of workmen, or those whose inter-
ests are identified with the interests
of the workers.

The misleading information we get
from the capitalist press is neither
refreshing nor instructive. Views as
expressed in the capitalist press are
either intended to satisfy the capiti-
lists now in control of our industries
or to tangle the minds of the work-
ing class voters so they will continue
to throw away their ballots as they
have in the past in the great majority
of instances.

The election is by and gone and the
capitalist editorial writers in explain-
ing the somewhat general Democratic
victory have been loud in their claims
that "the result simply cements one's
faith in the intelligence and sobriety
of the American electorate."

Now, let's see whether it does or
not. Let's see how much intelligence
and sobriety the working class voters
have expressed at the polls.

Votes for More Strikes

Take Pennsylvania as a starter.
Working people in that common-
wealth are exploited by capitalist
greed as brutally and mercilessly
as in any part of the
nation and the intelligence as shown
by the returns indicates that the
workers went to the polls and voted
for the further continuance of the
system which they don't like. Out
of the hundreds of thousands of bal-
lots cast in the industrial centers only
65,000 were cast by workers in their
own interest. Call that an expres-
sion of the intelligence of the Ameri-
can electorate? Not I. I rather
would review the result as an expres-
sion of satisfaction regarding the
strikes, lockouts, low wages, high cost
of living and clubbings by the police
and state constabulary and other re-
freshing things which the people of
that corporately ruled state have just
cause to remember. And if the re-
sult is not an expression of satisfac-
tion because of the capitalist anarchy

these people were compelled to
work under the vilest kind:

1. Denied the right to belong
to and discrimination against and
dismissal for belonging to a trade
union.
2. Compelled to secure a pass
from a foreman to get a drink of
water or go to the lavatory.
3. Compelled to pay for soap
in the wash rooms.
4. Petty fines for various in-
fracture of rules materially in-
creasing their earnings.
5. The system changed from
week to piece work and the prices
paid being so low so as to make
the highest speed necessary to
earn sufficient to keep body and
soul together.

And many other tyrannies too
numerous to mention.

We are paying no strike ben-
efits, but have commissary depart-
ments to feed the strikers; and
there being 45,000 of them, it
takes a large sum of money.

On behalf of these people we
make an appeal for funds that are
urgently needed. Act at once as
the case is a needy one.

This appeal received the un-
animous endorsement at the St.
Louis session of the American
Federation of Labor.

Fraternally yours,
B. A. LARGER.

Gen'l Secy, United Garment
Workers of America.
Send all funds to: B. A. Larger,
Gen'l Secy, U. G. W. of A., 117
Bible House, New York City.

On motion the delegates were
asked to report back and ask their
unions to contribute as liberally as
possible.

A letter was read from Chas. Rei-
chenbach of the Retail Liquor Deal-
ers' association denying that he had
pledged politics in the organization
against the labor candidates that his
organization tried to defeat in this
campaign. Filed.

The board reported a request from
Secy. Brockhausen of the State Fed-
eration of Labor that the council ap-
point a committee of three to meet
with the Insurance men and the fac-
tory inspectors within a short time,
the committee to consist, preferably,
of a machinist, a wood worker and a
metal polisher. On motion the re-
quest was approved and the chair ap-
pointed Bro. Joe Griesler of the Ma-
chinists and Bro. Julius Scharnek of
the Woodworkers, and the business
agent was instructed to notify the
Metal Polishers, and have them select
their man.

The board recommended that ten
copies of the proceedings of the A. F.
of L. convention be purchased. Ap-
proved.

The Bridge and Structural Iron
Workers presented resolutions in re-
gard to the Milwaukee-Western Fuel
Co., which gives its coal dock con-
struction and repair work to non-
union men who are brought in from
the east by antagonistic firms and re-
questing union men to remonstrate
with the said coal company. On mo-
tion the delegates were asked to re-
port back.

Resolutions on the decision in the
F. D. Warren case were adopted and
the secretary was instructed to for-
ward copies to the president, the
speaker of the House of Representa-
tives and to the supreme court judges.

Resolutions on the case of Russian
political refugee, Fedecenko, a former
member of the Russian Duma, now
in jail at Winnipeg, Manitoba, were
adopted protesting against giving the
man up to the bloodhounds of the

that has prevailed there it is a plain
indication of the stupidity of the vot-
ers.

Approve of Their Foes

Then turn to Ohio and see what
the "intelligent" electorate did there.
It elected Gov. Harmon, a corpora-
tion lawyer, governor of the state on
a Democratic ticket. Harmon is the
man who went into court when he
was governor and defended the in-
terests of the Chesapeake & Ohio
railroad company as against the in-
terests of the people he was supposed
to represent, and he is the same man
who refused to use his influence to
induce the Columbus Street Railway
company to arbitrate the differences
between the striking carmen and the
company. Harmon is the same man
who called out the state troops to
aid the company in forcing the
men to terms. And in the face of all this the workers went
to the polls in Ohio and elected this
outspoken foe of labor to the high
office of governor, and as a result
this creature is now favorably men-
tioned as the logical candidate for
president of the United States in
1912.

And if the workers in other states
are as stupid as they have demon-
strated themselves to be in Ohio this
creature of plutocratic interests will
probably be sent to the White House
to further manifest his contempt for
the class electing him. For, don't
forget that all governors and presi-
dents are elected by the votes of the
working class. Surely the intelli-
gence of the American electorate was
NOT demonstrated in the victory of
the Democratic ticket in Ohio. Sim-
ply another expression of their ad-
miration of strikes, poverty, child la-
bor and other beauties of this capiti-
list game, or that they are too stu-
pid to realize when the other fellow
has given them a kick in the pants
and purposes to repeat the dose at
the next opportunity.

Workers Express Love for Tammany

Next take a look at New York and
learn what the "intelligent electorate"
—the working class voters—did there.
They cast hundreds of thousands of
ballots for a corporation lawyer
whom the Republican machine put
on the ticket and they also cast hun-
dreds of thousands of ballots for a banker
and prominent business man whom
the Democratic machine selected as

Czar, and the secretary was instructed
to send copies to the press and to
the Minister of Justice at Ottawa,
Canada.

The board reported the following
resolutions from the newly formed
Milwaukee Retail Liquor Dealers and
Protective League:

Resolutions from the Liquor Dealers

To the Milwaukee Federated Trades
Council:
Greeting: The undersigned here-
with submit a resolution making clear
to you that they are opposed to the
arbitrary action taken by the Mil-
waukee Retail Liquor Dealers' as-
sociation in a regular meeting, Nov. 4,
1910, where it was decided to oppose
the candidates of the Social-Demo-
cratic party endorsed by your organ-
ization in the recent election, Nov. 8,
1910.

WHEREAS, The Milwaukee
Retail Liquor Dealers' associa-
tion, in regular meeting on Nov.
4, 1910, decided to oppose the
Social-Democratic party and all
its candidates as endorsed by
you; and

WHEREAS, Some of its in-
fluential members after injecting
petty politics into the organiza-
tion, made use of the action of
the association by personal agita-
tion and the antagonistic pub-
lic press to defeat the candidates
endorsed by your body; and

WHEREAS, The undersigned
recognize the necessity of organ-
ized labor and the undisputable
justice in your cause for the pro-
motion of your interests as wage
earners; and

WHEREAS, We as retailers
almost entirely depend on the
earning and purchasing powers of
the wage workers, and wish to
co-operate with you as far as
possible in the furtherance of your
organization, organized labor in
general and its principles; there-
fore, we have

RESOLVED, To sever our
connection with the Retail Li-
quor Dealers' association opposed
to you, and decided to organize
independently of said association
in order that we may avoid fu-
ture friction between you and
ourselves, and to elevate our traf-
fic to the highest possible stand-
ards, and be free to conduct our
organization in a manner con-
ducive to the welfare of trade
unionism of our city and the
state in general.

MIL. R. L. D. P. L.
Signed:
ROBERT RUECH,
LOUIS MEIER,
JOSEPH STOEIBER.

On motion the resolutions were re-
ceived and filed.

Ex-Ald. Robert Ruech was granted
the floor and gave a history of the
split in the Liquor Dealers' Associa-
tion due to the mismanagement of that or-
ganization by a clique of anti-labor poli-
ticians.

The board reported that a delega-
tion of the Bakers' union appeared
before it to urge a co-operative bak-
ery and that the matter was laid over
for two weeks. On motion the report
was approved.

On motion this report of the ex-
ecutive board was concurred in as a
whole.

RECEIPTS FOR EVENING:
Wis. State Federation of Labor \$35.00
Bakers, 203..... 3.00
Carpenters, 1813..... 1.50
Engineers, 312..... 1.50
Sheet Metal Workers, 176..... 50

a candidate for governor. The Demo-
cratic ticket, supported by the un-
speakable Charley Murphy, the Tam-
many boss, was elected and Murphy
is evidently political leader the work-
ers want, for their ballots further
strengthened his power in state and
national politics. Murphy will have
something to say at the national Demo-
cratic convention as to the next pio-
laistic president of the United States,
and he will have that say because
the majority of the working class
voters didn't know enough to vote
in their own interest. And if they
had elected Roosevelt's candidate in-
stead of Murphy's it would have been
the same kind of expression of
an expression of stupidity, as Mur-
phy's candidate was, no better nor
worse than the Roosevelt choice.
Both were on platforms represent-
ing predatory wealth and both were
men trained to favor legislation
against the interests of the wage-
earner.

Stamp of Approval on Corruption

And what did the "intelligent elec-
torate" do in Illinois? The working
class voted there for Roger Sullivan
to be among the "come backs." Roger
Sullivan, who made known his con-
tempt for the working class at the be-
ginning of the taxi-cab strike in Chi-
cago. Sullivan of Illinois, and Mur-
phy of New York, together with Hin-
ky Dink Kenna, "Bathhouse" John
Coughlin, "Gas-house" Kerrigan, Tim
Sullivan, and other worthies whose
records in the shape of betrayal of
public trust are a stench in the nostrils
of decent company, have either
been retained in power or returned
to positions of political prominence,
and all because the votes of the work-
ers were used in electing candidates
these scumvy politicians had placed in
the field.

The working class of Illinois also
placed its stamp of approval on such
Democrats and Republicans as Lee
O'Neill Brown, John Broderick, Rob-
ert E. Wilson, and others of "Jack-
pot" and bribery fame. Their old
party opponents may not have
been an improvement, but there
were Socialist candidates in the
district where these men were
elected, and there is no excuse
for accepting the lesser of the two
evils when both evils could have been
avoided.

Next go over into Indiana and
learn that Tom Taggart, gambling-
house owner, is again a power in na-
tional politics and he will be found
in the national convention lined up
with Charley Murphy, Roger Sulli-
van, who in the last election were for
the first time in many years per-
mitted to handle a Wall street election
fund wherein the amount was reck-
oned in six figures.

Wisconsin Still in the Mire
Even in Wisconsin the result of the
state election is not one of the work-
ing class, to be particularly proud.
There the votes of the workers elect-
ed the men on the ticket which was
approved by such corporate interests
as hope for the overthrow of the
workingmen's party. Hundreds of
thousands of workers in the Badger
state voted either the Republican or
Democratic tickets and the legisla-
ture being in possession of the capiti-
list parties will not permit the work-
ing class representatives there to get
the legislation that is due to the great
majority class.

And the working class made the
foregoing mess of their power in the
face of the fact that working class in-
terests in New York were repre-
sented by Charles Edward Russell, in
Pennsylvania by John W. Slayton, in
California by Stitt Wilson, in Con-
necticut by Robert Hunter, in Wis-
consin by William A. Jacobs, in New
Jersey by Wilson Killenbeck, and in
every other state by men who were
standing on platforms that were un-
deniably in the interests of the work-
ers who threw away their voting
strength in the direction of issues that
insure a continuance of power of such
enemies of working class interests
as Murphy, Sullivan, Taggart, Taft,
Cannon, Dix, Harmon, Wilson,
McGovern, Cary, and others, whose
influence will always be exerted in the
interest of the capitalist system,
which insures profits to the owners
of the means of life and for legisla-
tion which means more complete sub-
jection of the wage earner.

Drunk With Stupidity

Viewing the situation from a sane
point of view, Mr. Workman of
the mill, mine, factory, office and field,
do you believe that the result of the
election "renews one's faith in the in-
telligence and sobriety of the Ameri-
can electorate?" No. Instead of any
indication of sobriety and intelligence
the writer is of the firm conviction
that it was a demonstration that
proves that the working class voters
were DRUNK WITH STUPIDITY
AND IGNORANCE. The only bright
cays of hope came from Mil-
waukee in the election of Victor Ber-
ger and the entire Socialist county
ticket, and a vote of 700,000 or more
Socialist votes in the entire nation,
of which the working class of Colum-

Electrotypers, 12..... 1.00
Bill Posters, 12..... 1.20
John Reichert, labor day tickets 47.00
Truck Teamsters, 749..... 2.55

DISBURSEMENTS:
Frank J. Weber, scabbing..... \$ 7.50
Frank J. Weber, office supplies..... 53
Frank J. Weber, office rent..... 22.00
Balance on A. F. of L. delegates 4.00
Telegram to Barnes, Chicago (E. J. A.)..... 50
F. J. Weber, 9-1/2 yrs work..... 32.50
Executive Board meeting..... 4.00
W. S. Fisher, editorial work (three weeks)..... 15.00
S. D. Pub. Co., advertisement..... 18.00
Co-operative Printery..... 2.75

Three being no further business the
council adjourned.

FREDERICK HEATH,
Rec. Secy.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer,
812 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDK. BROCKHAUSEN, Sec.-Treas.,
438 Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
WM. KAUFMANN, 755 Pearl street,
Kenosha, Wis.
THEODORE ZICK, 815 East Water
street, Watertown, Wis.
WM. HAMANN, 642 Dover street, Mil-
waukee, Wis.
WALTER S. FISHER, 1107 Eighth
street, Milwaukee, Wis.
W. H. SMALLE, Scott and First streets,
Wausau, Wis.

UNFAIR—WAS IT?
The United States Supreme Court has an-
nounced the following: "It is no longer
the duty of the employer to bargain with
the union." This is a direct attack on
the rights of the worker. The "Unfair List"
herebefore appearing has been removed.
IT IS YOUR DUTY TO
Join the Union of
your craft and your
party of your class
—always demand
the UNION LABEL
and Shop-CARD
cast your Ballot
for emancipation
from wage slavery

**Wage Earners
Wake Up!**

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

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WANTED—To do: Addressing for societies,
merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service.
Rapid Addressing Co., 344 Sixth St.,
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letters; cannot be taken from the original.
CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St.,
Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made
Plain," four editions. This office.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies
to purchase their Share and Scholarship Cards,
bearing the union label, from us. Five
cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINT-
ERY, 344 Sixth St.

FOR RENT
FOR RENT—Cottage of 6 rooms, bath and
kitchen. 186 E. 1st Ave., large lot, best
location. \$18.00 per month to right party.
Key at 95 Mason St.

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the
union label, suitable for unions, branches,
etc., 15c each, or two for 25c. Social-Demo-
cratic Pub. Co., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

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100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub,
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For personal injury. No charges if unsuccess-
ful. Special and prompt attention guaran-
teed. Bonded Fraud Collecting Agency,
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COLLECTIONS—Does anyone owe you mon-
ey? We collect claims of every description
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Honesty and promptness our motto. Licensed
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Pabel Beer on Tap Phone Grand 3856

Peter Schupmehl

Saloon and Palm Garden
520 State St.

Look For the Red Flag on Your
Broad. It is Made by Comrade

Anton Glassl

687 Third St.
Between Walnut and Sherman Sts.

NOTICE

Steve Repairs for any stove made.
New and Second Hand Stoves of all
kinds.
Get our prices Open Evenings
SPEICH STOVE REPAIR CO.
132 W. Water Street

THE HOME TEA CO.

393 Grove St., Milwaukee

A Full Line of Groceries

YODENITZ & BUNKE, Proprietors

Positively the Best
Tea and
Coffee
LOWEST
PRICES

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488 Twelfth St.
If your eyes need
GLASS, consult me

Theo. Twelmeyer

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Jeweler
2111 North Avenue

A. JAECK

511 SIXTH AVENUE
SALOON, POOL HALL, BOWLING ALLEYS
AND LODGE HALL
Halt Tables and Cards Free of Charge for
Sabbath and Other Tournaments.
ROOM FOR 50 TABLES

I Sell Good Watches

Pleasingly Low in Price

You know—Time is money.
Have you got the time? Or
do you take the time to ask the
other fellow to give it to you?
Promptness more than any-
thing else counts these days.
It's the up-to-the-minute, alert
man who lands the fat job or
draws the big salary.

Every purchase you make in my store—no
matter how small or how large—is deserving
of my personal attention. You must know
what you are buying—I insist on it—I'll tell
you the truth—frankly, unhesitatingly.

I will sell you a gentleman's
SOLID GOLD watch for

\$28.00

Closed case—14 k—handsomely en-
graved—Elgin or Waltham move-
ment.

Gentleman's 16 size—
gold filled case—guar-
anteed 25 years—
American movement—
21 jewel—

\$28.00

Ladies' watch—small size—gold
filled case, guaranteed 25 years—
solid gold raised ornaments—El-
gin movement—

\$15.00

I will sell you a Lady's SOLID
GOLD watch for

\$15.00

Closed case—handsomely engraved—
Elgin or Waltham movement.

Gentleman's watch, 16
size—elegant gold filled
case guaranteed 20 yrs.
—American movement

\$10.00

Ladies' watch—gold filled case,
guaranteed 20 years—handsomely
engraved—Fine Ameri-
can movement—

Wisconsin State Organization

Winfield R. Gayard, 346 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer, to whom news and other matters of this department should be sent.

La Crosse

The Social-Democrats are hard at work, as may be seen from the following paragraph from a La Crosse paper: "Holding meetings almost nightly, the Social-Democrats have already started their municipal campaign. Immediately after the return from Milwaukee of Organizer R. C. McCaleb, the leaders of the party in La Crosse held a conference and decided plans to open the municipal campaign immediately. Mr. McCaleb will be assisted by local speakers and by leaders of the party in Milwaukee county. Such men as Mayor Emil Seidel and Congressman Victor Berger will be asked to come here and make addresses. Ward clubs will be organized to assist in the work, and all along the line aggressive work will be done to enlist citizens in the Socialistic cause. A series of meetings which will continue through the winter and up to the spring election,

was inaugurated last Friday night, with a gathering in the Eighth ward. Saturday night Mr. McCaleb addressed the brewery workers and Sunday a meeting was held in Kisselbach's hall, on the north side."

Waukesha

The Waukesha comrades are forming a program for distributing literature in their own town and in the adjoining towns of the county. In addition to a distribution in Waukesha city, they have volunteered to regularly distribute literature on Sunday mornings in the cities and small towns of Waukesha county, provided the state headquarters will furnish the literature. This is a most effective method of building up an organization. It will no doubt lead to the formation of many new branches and the building up of a solid movement. Other counties might do well to take pattern from this suggestion. By this method the strong town in each county may become the center of propaganda work and finally build up a network of branches throughout the district.

Sheboygan County

Comrade Severin of Sheboygan Falls, visited the Milwaukee headquarters this week. He discussed with the comrades at the headquarters plans for building up the membership and enlarging the circulation of all Social-Democratic papers in Sheboygan county. This county having given the largest Social-Democratic vote of any county outside of Milwaukee county in the last election, evidently presents a very favorable field for work.

Neenah

Comrade Danielson sends us the cheering news that local Neenah has admitted eleven new members and that they expect to increase their membership to 100 before the spring election. The Neenah comrades are certainly working in the right way for solid results.

Thiensville

Comrades Carl Minkley and Ferdinand Rehfeldt addressed an enthusiastic audience in Thiensville last Saturday night.

E. H. THOMAS,
State Secretary.

Milwaukee

Milwaukee County Organization Notes

The Polish branch, S.-D. P., has arranged for an entertainment and ball, to be held at the South Side Armory hall, Sunday afternoon and evening, Feb. 6, 1911.

The Danish branch, S.-D. P., is making preparations for a grand ball, to be held at the South Side Turner hall, National avenue, next Saturday evening, Dec. 10. Everybody cordially invited to attend. Tickets 25 cents. At the door 50 cents.

The South Slavonian Musical club has arranged for a grand entertainment and ball, to be held Sunday

afternoon and evening, Dec. 18. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The Bay View Women's club, S.-D. P., will again hold monthly card parties every fourth Wednesday afternoon of the month, at Holt's hall, 951 Kinnickinnick avenue, at 2 p. m.

The South Side Women's Social-Democratic branch is holding its

Please Shop Early

The advantages are many—crowds are less—assortments are better—goods are fresher—salespeople can give more time to each customer.

Please Shop Early

S. & H.
GREEN STAMPS
Given Free

With every Ten Cent Purchase—The Stamp of Value

Store Open Every Evening Until Xmas

KAHN'S

NATIONAL AVENUE
Between Grove Street and First Avenue

OUR
5%
Merchandise
Rebate Checks

A Saving of 5 Cents
on every
Dollar

Red Cross
Christmas Seals
and Holiday
Post Cards

each 1 cent
Post Card Section
Near Main Entrance

Our store is now filled with new Holiday Merchandise at Remarkably Low Prices

Broad assortments that maintain our reputation for value giving

It is indeed "Christmas again" and we are ready

Timely Gift Suggestions For "HIM" or "HER" "YOUNG" and "OLD"

Handkerchiefs—always welcome and appropriate for young or old—our vast assortments meet widely varied Christmas requirements.

Box Assortment—our specialty.

Gloves, Neckwear, Scarfs, Mufflers, Art, Goods to do or already done.

Hand Bags—leather, beaded, mesh and velour—large assortments at all prices.

Jewelry—Ornamental, Clocks, Shell Hair Ornaments, Hat Pins, and novelty Jewelry

Boxed Hosiery—for Men, Women and Children.

Toilet Sets, Shaving Sets, Work Boxes, Manicure Sets, etc., etc.

Belts—of Leather, Silk and Elastic.

Perfumes—Hilberts "Essence De Luxe" in fancy bottles and handsomely boxed.

Silk and Cotton Petticoats—Fancy Aprons—Umbrellas for Men, Women and Children.

Table Linens—center pieces, scarfs, doilies, etc.

Infants Wear—Coats, Hoods, Tocques, Knit and flannelette Jackets, Booties, Fur Sets, etc.

Kimonos, Bath Robes and Sacques of Eiderdown, Flannel-ette, etc.

Dress and Waist Patterns—of woolen fabrics and beautiful silks—each pattern put up in a separate holiday box.

Plumes—beautiful Willow and French Plumes—come one in a handsome holiday box.

Furs—most beautiful and most acceptable—most practical and most fashionable—Kahn Quality Furs are lowest in price—our assortment is unlimited—popular priced and high grade Furs.

Sweater Coats—for Men, Women, Misses and Children.

Holiday Ribbons—for wear, for fancy work, for trimmings, for wrapping Holiday Gift Packages, etc.

Men's and Boys' Wear—Holiday Neckwear and Suspenders, Silk and linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Woolen Gloves, and Mittens, Sweaters and Sweater Coats, Mufflers, etc.

That this is not idle talk but absolute truth is worth your time and money to find out. Get your feet inside the—

Meyer Shoes



Union
Made

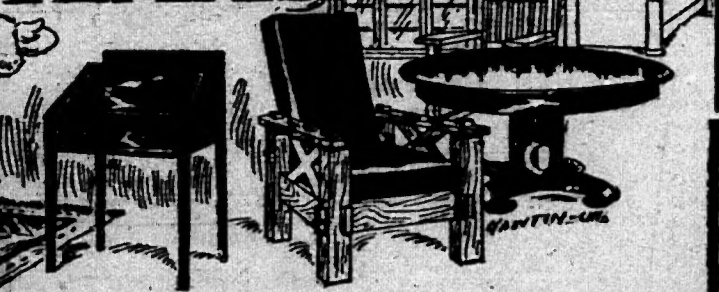
Work Shoes \$2.00
Dress Shoes \$2.50

You'll have as good, if not better, shoes than you can get elsewhere at 3.00, 3.50 and even 4.00. You positively SAVE A DOLLAR and more on every pair you buy here.

"Make the test—get the best and spend the rest for Christmas glee for your family."

Meyer
\$2.50 Shoe Stores
195 West Water St.
208 Grand Ave.
—OPEN EVENINGS—

XMAS GIFTS



Why not improve the comforts and beauty of your home with a handsome piece of furniture as a Xmas gift. We offer thousands of suggestions, carefully selected and reasonably priced. A few mentions below may assist you. Why not look them over now while the stock is complete.

Ladies' Desk
Like cut... \$6.75
Fifty patterns for your choosing—
from \$5 to \$40

A Splendid Selection
Velour Couches... \$6.75 to \$12.00
Im. Leather Couches... \$12.00 to \$20.00
Crush Plush Couches... \$14.00 to \$25.00
Leather Couches... \$30.00 to \$65.00

Bed Davenport or Stationary Davenport
Plush upholstery... \$25 to \$40
Im. Leather... \$27 to \$45
Gen. Leather... \$40 to \$125

China Closets
A very large selection, from \$12 up to \$50.

Upholstered Furniture
We manufacture and save you the middleman's profit.
3-Piece Sets, 15.00 up
5-Piece Sets, 35.00 up
TURKISH CHAIRS
15.00 to \$40.00

The Only Union Upholstery Shop in Milwaukee

Rockers, Solid quarter oak—hand polished, at \$4.50
200 styles and finishes from 95c to \$35.00.

Music Cabinet (like cut) \$6.75
58 patterns for your choosing—
from \$5 to \$25.

Comb Case in golden oak, early English or mahogany, from \$18 to \$40.

Princess Dresser—appropriate Xmas present for a young lady— from \$22 to \$35.

Extension Tables—Colonial Style (Like Cut) \$12.00
Not less than 100 beautiful extension tables await your inspection here. Round—Extension Tables from \$25 to \$50.

Buffets—Solid oak, \$12.00
We have them in oak, mahogany, walnut, French, 80 patterns for your choosing.

Geo. L. Prasser & Sons
National Ave., Cor. 4th Ave.
OPEN EVENINGS

Children's Department.
Substantial goods in Rockers—Chairs—Desks—Sleighs—Tables—Doll Carts—Irish Mills—Rattan Rockers—Box Sleighs—Game Boards, etc.

monthly card parties at Korch's hall, every first Tuesday afternoon of the month. Regular meeting every fourth Friday afternoon of the month.

The Twenty-second Ward branch, S.-D. P., has arranged for a prize skat tournament, to be held Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18, at 2 p. m., at Waedekin's hall, 2714 North avenue. Admission, 50 cents, including refreshments. A number of valuable prizes will be awarded to the winners. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Every comrade, party member or sympathizer who is fond of music or song in the German language, is most cordially invited to make application to one of the Socialist singing societies here in Milwaukee. The South Side Singing society is known as the South Side Aurora. The West Side Singing Society is known as the West Side Socialist Maennerchor. In addition to these we have also a Croatian singing society, likewise a German society known as the West Side Women's Singing Society Aurora. For meetings of these societies see German Vorwaerts, which runs the meetings and singing nights of these organizations. We hope that each and every one who is interested in this line of work will see to it that they get into one of these organizations to help the good work along.

Stumpf & Langhoff Not Afraid to Spend Money in the Newspapers
The newspaper gets the news to the buyer immediately. A sale of importance advertised today brings big crowds tomorrow. The Stumpf & Langhoff company appreciates this

COPLIN'S FURS

Are Sure to Please
You take 50 chances if you select fur garments here. I offer first quality furs in complete assortment of present-season styles.

At a Saving of At Least 1/3
Husbands and Sweethearts—call and let me suggest a suitable style for "HER." If not thoroughly satisfactory, I will exchange after Christmas. Store open evenings.

Chas. Coplin
457 TWELFTH STREET
Next to New Schuster Store

Special Offer to Collectors of S. & H. Green Trading Stamps

By special arrangement with the Sperry & Hutchinson Green Trading Stamp Co. we are authorized to give double stamps when this advertisement is presented at our store on or before December 24th.

Cut this advertisement out now and take advantage of this offer any time up to the time specified.

The American Shoe Store
575-577 MITCHELL ST.

fact and are constant users of the columns of this paper. A few days since, they advertised the special sale of Friend Brothers' choice suits and overcoats, bought by them at auction. The sale went with vim and enthusiasm right from the start, making unheard of records at each one of their six big stores, proving conclusively that the results were directly from newspaper advertising. The sale is still on, and next Friday and Saturday will add two more record-breaking days.

Xmas Shoppers

Our Christmas Stock Awaits
Your Inspection—Come In—
It Will Surely Please You.

"Each Article a Heart Gladdener"

Aug. H. Stecher Co.
JEWELERS
276 Third Street 3 Doors South of State
OPEN EVENINGS

Xmas Furnishings

Silk Reeler Mufflers... 50c to 2.50
Phoenix Mufflers... 50c
Silk Suspenders, in holiday boxes... 50c
New Persian Patterns in Silk Neckwear... 50c
Combination Sets, silk hose and tie to match... 5.00
Combination Tie, Pin and Cuff Links... 1.00

"The Haberdashery" Zoeller Bros.
350 Grove Street

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Kinnel, deceased.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Joseph Kinnel, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Joseph Kinnel, Jr., by this Court.

It is ordered, That the time from the date thereof until including the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Joseph Kinnel, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter, be examined and adjusted by said Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of September, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That all other claims and demands of all persons against the said Joseph Kinnel, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of September, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once each week, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1911.
By the Court, M. S. SHERIDAN,
County Judge.

WIDOLE & M'KENNA
Attorneys for Estate.
Room 3 Melrose Bldg.
Milwaukee, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIRCUIT COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

THOMAS E. BROWN, Plaintiff,
vs. CLARA BROWN, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, To the said Defendant—

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; copy of which is here-with served upon you.

WM. J. MORGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
P. O. address—5 Mequon Bldg., 200 Third Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The original summons and complaint in the above entitled action are on file with the clerk of the above named court. WM. J. MORGAN,

STATE OF WISCONSIN—IN CIRCUIT COURT, Milwaukee County.—Fred C. Stillmacher, plaintiff, vs. Anna Stillmacher, defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the said Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

E. H. HIBBARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
P. O. address—303 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wis., 11 Lower & Trust Building, Telephone Grand 1278.

The original summons and complaint in the above entitled cause is now on file in the office of the clerk of the above named court.

In Seidelberg

The board of public works has submitted an estimate of \$25,000 for the purchase of a city stone quarry in the next budget.

City Purchasing Agent Campbell succeeded in reducing the price on three valves for the fire department from \$160 to \$95, besides, instead of buying it from a Pittsburg firm it will be bought right in Milwaukee.

Extremes meet in the mayor's office. Thursday morning when Or-guizer Gordon was ushered out of the mayor's office after a conference on the Garment-Workers' strike, Dr. Eliot, who represents the opposite trend of thought and who became known to the working-class by his claim that a strike-breaker is a hero, was ushered in.

Three Milwaukee cases were argued before the supreme court last week. They were the sprinkling ordinance, by which J. I. Beggs was compelled to pay for the sprinkling done on streets on which his cars run, the city and county case as to who shall receive the fees of the district court and the justice of the peace cases. No decision has as yet been handed down.

Supt. Mullen has drawn up plans by which our streets will be put into first-class condition at a minimum expense. Instead of tearing out all the old pavement entirely he intends simply to loosen up the surface with special machinery, fill in a street pavement compound and resurface it, thus making a sort of asphalt pavement. And the cost of the repaving a street will in this manner be reduced from 75 cents per yard (which a new pavement would cost) to 30 cents per yard under Mullen's plan.

It is significant that the Ike Stephenson and Pfister papers are carefully concealing the truth in respect as to what caused the disturbance last Wednesday and are trying to make out that it was caused by the letter sent to the chief by the mayor. What would the merchants and manufacturers do should a hired tool of the workingmen fire a shot into their midst and barely miss killing one of their number, and then the police show a disinclination to make an arrest?

Would The Sentinel and the Free Press then reason that a disturbance caused by such an incident was due to the lawlessness of capitalists?

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

Henry Harbicht's Place
Bottle Beer, Keg Beer on Tap
Sample Room. Phone 1496 Grand
271 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.

J. W. NIEMANN FUNERAL DIRECTOR
Telephone South 210
1872 KIRKBRIDGE AVENUE



LUEDKE
Christmas Thoughts
FOR
Many Minds
WE HAVE

The Best Christmas Stock
YOU EVER SAW
Warm shoes and slippers for all, from baby up; dancing slippers for those who dance—such beautiful! House slippers—all qualities—suit yourself as to price. How would a pair of patent kid dress shoes do?
Every boy wants a pair of high cuts—or rubber boots. A pair of shoe trees would keep those "best" shoes in perfect shape. Children like the dressy high shoes so much now. Our windows show a wealth of usefulness and beauty to choose from, a beautiful store in which to buy and the best of service given you. We know how to treat people.

Everybody Wears Luedke's Shoes
They Make Fine Xmas Gifts
For Babies, Children, Misses, Boys, Men and Women



LUEDKE'S
413-415 NATIONAL
OPEN EVENINGS



Toys Toys Toys at Espenhains

Everything Old Santa could conceive of is here for the children to see and admire. You never saw so much, nor things half so attractive for the little ones, the bigger ones and the big ones at prices so very low.

Dolls, Wagons, Sleds, Horses, Boats, Trains on Tracks, Character Dolls, Drums, Mandolins, Guitars, Photoscopes, Magic Lanterns, Air Guns, Automobiles--In Fact Every Toy Imaginable.

Doll collapsible Go-Carts, upholstered in leatherette of various colors, with adjustable back—98c.

Handsome Go-Carts, in bright red, brown or black, white enamel handles, some have nickel trimmings, adjustable dash—\$3.00, \$4.50 and \$5.50.

Mechanical Train on track, with three coaches, engine and tender, large oval track—everyone guaranteed to run—Regular \$1.50 value at 98c.

The Humpty-Dumpty Circus Sets—a thousand and one tricks can be done with them; strong, unbreakable toys—per set 45c to \$10.00.

Round Mission Toy Table, that folds up, is easy to operate—Special, each 39c.

GROCERY STORES FILLED WITH REAL GROCERIES

Large Grocery Store filled with real groceries, counter and scales—Special tomorrow for 39c each. Better ones \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$5.00.

Wagon Building Blocks, made of wood, neatly packed in boxes that make an express wagon, for 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Large Variety of Tree Ornaments—three kinds, lowly prices for Saturday—twelve pieces to a box, large and pretty. Per box 10c, 15c, and 25c.

Wooltex Coats, Guaranteed 2 Seasons

\$20 to \$25 Wooltex Coats \$10.75

Wonderful values, stylish storm coats, misses' styles, and plain-tailored coats, satin lined to the waist. Cheviots, worsteds and mixtures in stunning effects. Every one a Wooltex and fully guaranteed. Coats worth \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00 at \$10.75.

Extra Special

Blue jersey coats, lined throughout with guaranteed satin; cheviot coats, mixture coats, broadcloth coats and black jerseys in a wealth of tailored styles. Coats made to sell at \$20.00. Special at \$14.50.

\$14.50

Espenhain Bonds Free With Every Purchase

Every dime you spend here before noon gets 5 Bonds, or 50 with every dollar, 1000 with every \$20. And this means a filled book or \$1 in merchandise given—save Espenhain Bonds, they mean dollars to you—Free at our 300 stores.

FREE

Every Boy accompanied by an adult will be given

A Snapper

Saturday 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

by Old Santa
ESPEHAIN'S
GRAND AVENUE

2 Great Bargains in Waltham Watches

\$12.00 Waltham Watches \$7.95

12 or 16 size, stem wind and set, plain or engine turned. Screw back and bezel. Seven jewels. Fully guaranteed as a time piece. 20 year warranted Waltham worth cases. A regular \$12.00 watch—this sale, \$7.95.

\$7.95

\$16.50 Waltham Watches \$10.95

12 or 16 size Waltham Watches with 15 jewel movements. 20 year guaranteed thin model cases. Plain, engine turned or engraved. Save \$5.00 now. Regular \$16.50 value, this sale, \$10.95.

\$10.95

\$1000 Free For New Bond Collectors

Get in this interesting contest, vote and get votes with every \$1 purchase you are entitled to five votes, the person getting the most votes gets \$500, and there are 62 other gold prizes—one who has never redeemed a Bond Book is a new collector.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

Mr. Cary seems to find himself in the position of the man who got the chance to read his obituary before he was really dead and was then killed by learning what they said!

A political doctor of the "ailing" type, a doctor who seems to feel lost without a public job, and who devotes his time to trying to break down and embarrass the work of the city government, is a pitiful spectacle to look upon.

Now that the public schools have been declared unsafe for neighborhood club entertainments, how about their being safe for our school children? The school halls ought to be on the ground floor, of course, but it does seem a bit strange that free school lectures could be held in them these several years and that they were only found to be dangerous when the people sought to use them.

For the past five or six weeks The Herald has been obliged to refuse advertising because the limit had been reached. Last week, among others, a half-page advertisement had to be refused. Even at that the advertising pressure on our columns has been such that many articles and

much general reading matter had to be left out. We will be out of our troubles in a week or two, when the new four-deck press is installed. Then watch our smoke!

Milwaukee wants an outer harbor but it wants it right. Ald. Bogk's insistence should stampede no one. To start an outer harbor without a belt line to connect it with the city would be to play into the hands of the C. & N. W. road and the Illinois Steel company. Let Milwaukee be on its guard.

The Milwaukee Times is wondering who the sixty men were who voted the Prohibition ticket in the Fourteenth ward last election, and seems to imagine that they were all straight voters. Even the Prohibitionists, who had no organization in that ward, cannot count for the mysterious votes, it says. The Times thinks that in certain cases Republicans, in disgust at the character of the party candidates, voted Prohibition. We have a different belief. It is our opinion that men who asked assistance to vote the Social-Democratic ticket were falsely voted by the inspectors who helped them. This was attempted and prob-

ably carried out to some extent in the Third ward. Some years ago, when the decaying S. L. P. was on the ticket, it got an unusual vote in the Fourteenth and certain other wards, and it was pretty clearly established at that time that crooked Rose inspectors misvoted many Poles who asked to be voted Social-Democratic. The inspectors figured that if anything ever came of it they could make the plausible excuse that the voters voted Socialist instead of Social-Democratic when asking to be shown. And anyway, it is understood they had their in-judgments from the city hall.

Continued complaints come to this office of spite work against the Socialists on the part of certain superintendents in the big shops, who when refusing men employment tell them to go to the Socialists for work. Before election and continuously since many men have been let out by the big shops because of a hall in the amount of work on hand, it is said, and if there were any political reason to be assigned for the situation it would concern the Republican national administration, and not a mere local administration that is only concerned with local ordinances and policies of city government.

A Milwaukee man, commending our stand with regard to fake piano guessing contests, writes us as follows:

"There are a number of piano houses here who are conducting sales with a scheme known as a guessing contest, the simplest sort of a puzzle is published in the ads, which those piano dealers run in the papers, the first one who solves the puzzle gets a piano free and the others are awarded credit checks or GOLD BOND CERTIFICATES, as they are sometimes called. The little boy or girl solves the puzzle. The father is induced to go and buy a piano, innocently or ignorantly believing that he is going to save \$100, etc.

He enters the music store. Prices all away up sky high. Finally he decides to take a piano which is marked \$425, thinking he had better take a good one, considering that he can get it for \$325, after deducting \$100 for the GOLD BOND CERTIFICATE. The poor man who worked so hard to earn the money feels that he bought wisely and well. All right, let's see what kind of a piano the next customer selects. A lady enters the same store. She looks at the same style piano (or in reality is LED to it), she also has a certificate for \$100, but, MIND YOU, she was awarded this certificate by an ENTIRELY DIFFERENT PIANO HOUSE, in NO WAY connected with the one she is now calling on. The piano marked \$425 she had previously seen marked \$287. So the lady made up her mind to see how far Mr. Piano Man's prices would stretch. She offered \$200 and the other piano firm's certificate for the \$425 piano, and got the piano at her offer, and got time in which to pay for it. And the agent who sent the customer in received a commission. Another customer enters and has no certificate. He is asked \$287 spot cash for the same style piano. Another poor mechanic (who shortly afterwards was out of work) got in for \$150 spot cash and wished he had some of his money back. I worked for the piano company and quit there because I wanted to work right and clean, and they would not allow me to do so and told the manager that I wanted the privilege of bringing my customers in there and make the customer a price that was RIGHT without any CERTIFICATE or any other scheme, and that if my customer had a certificate that I intended to tell the customer to tear that thing up and to come with me and I would make a price that was RIGHT without any certificate. The manager said, 'No, you CANNOT DO THAT; that would be VERY DISLOYAL to the house.' I answered and said, 'I want to be loyal to your house as long as the house is in the RIGHT, but I also want to be loyal to MY CUSTOMERS.' So in disgust I left the firm.

"Now, I think and firmly believe

The Real Facts About the Garment Workers' Strike

Judging by the capitalist papers one would think the Garment Workers were the most lawless of men. Therefore a true statement of facts as nearly as they can be obtained would not be out of place.

Wednesday morning a party of strikers gathered at shop No. 5 of David Adler & Sons, at Bow street and Arthur avenue. While the crowd was standing there the foreman of the plant looked out of the window. Shortly afterwards a shot rang out of the factory. The shot was not fired to scare the crowd. It was shot right into the crowd, and only the fact that Cecilia Bernstein is rather short was due the fact that she was not killed, for the bullet struck a window sill immediately above her head.

Naturally, the strikers resented this, but instead of immediately resorting to violence, they made a demand on the policeman on the beat to arrest the man firing the shot. The policeman showing a disinclination to do this, the strikers determined that they would get the man if the police did not, so they attempted to gain entrance into the factory.

Meanwhile a few stones were thrown, but the Sentinel's own photo shows only four holes in the glass.

When Lieut. Smith arrived with additional police and promised to get the man out and arrest him, the trouble ended.

Tony Creco, a sleeve cutter, in the

that a more effective STOP can be put to this PULL-ON SCHEME if the city government will take a hold and cause an investigation. You will find all of the clean piano men willing to assist you with the information you would require.

"Yours very truly,
Milwaukee.

shop, was then gotten out and taken away. A number of strikers went along on the patrol wagon to give testimony. At a hearing before the district attorney Creco admitted he was the man who fired the shot, but stated that he did it at the command of the foreman!

So, if there were any windows broken, and anybody hurt by stone-throwing, the blame is not to be put on the strikers. If the police had immediately arrested the man there would have been no trouble.

This is the second week of the Garment Workers' strike. All the garment workers ask is that no striker be discriminated, and for permission to organize. No demand has been made for a closed shop, nor is any increase in wages asked.

But the stumbling block on all conferences is the National Wholesale Clothiers' association. David Adler & Sons are members of that association, the sole aim and object of which seems to be to prevent the garment workers from organizing.

It is significant that while the manufacturers see fit to organize, they deny the same right to the workers.

A fine of \$5,000 is placed on any member making terms with labor officials. Recognizing this, Business Agent Weber and Organizer Gordon offered to withdraw from the conference if the firm would only settle with the men. But the reply was made that there was nothing to arbitrate and the firm would deal with the men individually. In other words, David Adler & Sons wants every poor, helpless worker to individually make terms with the great and powerful National Wholesale Clothiers' association.

About a thousand persons are on strike at the different factories of the Adler company, and they intend to

stick until they are granted the right to belong to the union.

The difference between a Socialist administration and a capitalist one is shown in the way the Garment Workers strikers are treated in Chicago and Milwaukee. In Milwaukee the mayor has issued a letter to the chief of police, asking him not to have his men abuse the strikers, while in Chicago there have been 500 cases where strikers have been dragged by the things of the manufacturers. And besides this these things in Chicago have been given permission by the police to carry arms.

In Milwaukee the strikers are treated as citizens, even though they be humble and penniless, while in Chicago they are treated by the authorities as though they were criminals.

Third Municipal Saturday Night Dance

The third municipal Saturday night dance will be held this Saturday evening in the main auditorium of the Auditorium building, and will present a wonderful sight, as not only will there be room for dancers, but also seats for all who may wish to look on.

There will be room for 6,000 dancers and 1,500 spectators.

Examination Postponed

The examination of Victor L. Berger, Herman Bistortus and Frederic Heath under the so-called "discovery statute" before Court Commissioner Roehr, in the Neacy libel suit against the Social-Democratic Herald, was postponed Wednesday morning to this Saturday morning.

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